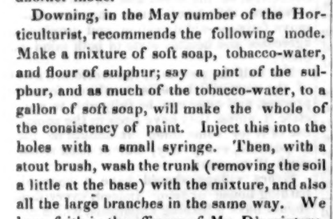
MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XVI. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1848. NO. 23.



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

APPLE TREE BORER.

The orchardists of Maine do not have the canker worm to contend with, or at any rate we have never seen this scourge in Maine,—but the borer is "*at home*" here, and many an orchard suffers by them while the owner little suspects what is the trouble with his trees. This borer is the worm or larva of an insect, called by scientific *bugologists*, *Saperda bivittata*. It is a slim sort of beetle, with dark gray wings, having a white stripe on each. It is generally from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in length, and is furnished with a pair of small, strong, sharp mandibles or cutters, with which it cuts into the bark of trees when about to deposit its egg. These eggs are deposited, in Maine, in the month of June, and some have been seen as late as July. After the egg is deposited, it hatches, in time, a whitish *gimlet*-headed worm, that marches right into the tree, living on the sapwood; sometimes it works its way upward, but most generally around the tree, thus girdling it in a measure. We have a dead apple tree, which we found in an orchard that came into our possession, the bark of which has come off, and shows the cause of its death to be the action of the borer, which had passed completely around it, thus girdling it beneath the bark, and cutting off all connection between the sap vessels of the root and top.

A hole is always left, or made, out of which the borer throws his shavings and leavings, which may most generally be seen at the foot of the tree, and thus leads to his detection. Various modes have been devised for killing him. A limber wire run into the holes, to kill him, is very successful; cutting him out is another mode.

Downing, in the May number of the Horticulturist, recommends the following mode. Make a mixture of soft soap, tobacco-water, and flour of sulphur; say a pint of the sulphur, and as much of the tobacco-water, to a gallon of soft soap, will make the whole of the consistency of paint. Inject this into the holes with a small syringe. Then, with a stout brush, wash the trunk (removing the soil a little at the base) with the mixture, and also all the large branches in the same way. We have faith in the efficacy of Mr. D's mixture, when applied to the trunk as a wash to prevent the insect from depositing its eggs; and, indeed, Mr. D. remarks that he ascertained, by experiment last year, that the borer, in its winged state, when seeking trees in which to deposit its eggs, immediately left all that had been washed in this way.

In regard to injecting the liquid into the holes, it cannot always be successful. For instance, when the course of the insect has been upward, and we have seen this to be the case, the liquid would not remain up there long enough to kill the worm. The only sure mode is piercing it to death by the wire, or cutting it out.

This insect most commonly deposits its egg near the ground, but sometimes takes to other parts, and even to the branches.

Mr. Wm. Grant, of Gardiner, has published some observations of his respecting the habits of this insect, which we copied last year from the Boston Daily Courier, and which we now republish for the benefit of those of our late subscribers who have not seen it.

GARDINER, Feb. 10, 1847.

Hon. John C. Gray:

DEAR SIR—Having been for many years very much troubled with the borer in my apple trees, last spring I determined, if possible, to find out their origin, and I believe I succeeded. Allow me to give you an account of the transaction.

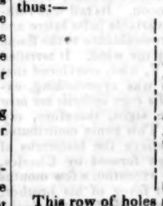
I sawed off a small tree, which was badly eaten by the borer. I then split into it so far, as to discover four borers, one of which was far more advanced in its state of existence than either of the others, and which, I supposed, might come out that season in another form. I carefully preserved the tree until the 10th day of August, when I saw that the insect in the most advanced state was dead. I then, for the first time, took it out from the tree to examine it very particularly, that I might know its like should I discover it alive. Its head, eyes, feelers, and body, were perfectly formed; its wings partly. Indeed, it was so far formed and perfect, that I had an accurate idea of the bug it had been destined to form, had it not been molested. I then went out among my apple-trees for the purpose of finding its like. The third day I found the bug, and knew it to be the same at first sight. I brought it into the house, and put it with a smooth and fresh limb of an apple-tree, under a glass. It readily fed on the bark. During the day, it was very dull, but at night, was exceedingly brisk and active. As soon as it was dark, it would commence piercing a row, about an inch in length, of very small holes through the bark, and then with its sharp teeth or cutters, which it seemed to use like a pair of shears, by putting one cutter into one hole and the other in the next, it did, apparently with great ease, cut the bark from one hole to another, and so continued, until it had cut each and every hole into the other. By this means, it made a perfect slit in and through the bark, the whole length of the row of holes, which, as I have before said, was about an inch in length. It would then make use of its tail as a pry, and with it raise up the bark so far as to enable it to deposit its egg under it. In this way it continued to deposit from two to four eggs every night, until the middle of September. My examination of its operations was by the light of a lamp, which did not disturb it at all. After I had seen it deposit its eggs, as I supposed, I examined, in the day time, to see if I could find them. I had no difficulty in finding them; they were about the size of a pin-head, but considerably flattened. After noticing the marks on the limb under the glass, I could with ease discover all those marks that were made on my trees, the last season, by the bug; and by lifting up the bark, did, in every instance, find the egg. I could also find the places where the bug had fed on the bark of the tree, as it did on the limb under the glass. From what I have seen of the borer, I have no doubt that it remains in the worm-state, three years at least, and perhaps much longer, in the tree. I presume the egg is not hatched until the next season after it is deposited.—During the last year the borer remains in the tree, it bores up through the wood, leaving nothing but a slight covering of bark over the hole, and remains there while it is passing from the worm to the bug state. When transformed, it readily removes the bark and comes out, leaving a round and smooth hole behind, as large, and in some cases larger, than the largest nail-gimlet. It has by many been supposed that this hole is the one through which the worm enters the tree; but I am certain, from observation, it is not so; it is the hole through which the bug makes his exit from the tree, while the hole below is the one where the egg was deposited, and through which the borings and other matters are cast out.

The bug is seven-eights of an inch in length, white body and head, with three brown stripes from the top of the head to the extremity of the shell that covers his wings, leaving two white stripes between. The eyes of the insect are very black. I still have the bug in my possession, though his legs have fallen off and he is otherwise somewhat mutilated.

Thinking that the above facts, communicated to those whose leisure and attention are directed to such subjects, may be of use, in suggesting a remedy for the evil, has induced me to communicate the facts to you. As to everything above related *as facts*, you may rely upon them as *such*. I cannot have the least doubt that I have discovered the origin of this troublesome insect, the borer.

If a thick coat of lime be kept on the tree from the ground two feet up, from the time the bug comes out, which my be the first of July, though I think not until August, and be kept on until October, I think it will prevent the bug from troubling the trees. I washed some of mine last year in this way, and in no instance could I discover any trace of the bug on them. This wash will not kill those borers that are already in the tree, but I think it will prevent any more eggs being deposited so long as the trees are thoroughly coated with lime. This wash assists, also, in discovering the borers which have just commenced their existence; for you will find the lime to be stained with a reddish color over the spot where the young borer lies, long before any borings are cast out.

That you may have a perfect idea of the operation of the bug, I will here give you a specimen of the row of holes he bores, and of the cuts or slits from one hole to the other, thus:—



This row of holes runs with the grain of the bark, or up and down on the tree, and always on a smooth spot on the bark, so far as my observation has gone. One egg only is deposited in one of these slits of an inch long.

A row of holes is made for every egg.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM B. GRANT.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Strawberries are so abundant in our fields, and the market for them in our neighborhood so small, that but few cultivate them in their gardens. Many of those who do, we observe, let them *run themselves to death*; or, in other words, suffer them to go too much to vine. If you would observe the plants that bear the best in the fields, you will see that they are those which have but few or no runners; while those which have run very much, and become matted, bear little or no fruit.

This is a lesson worth observing, when you come to cultivate the strawberry in the garden. Where the wild plant has not sent out much runner, from some cause or other, you will find the stock large and strong, the leaves broad and healthy, and the fruit, which has the benefit of both sun and air, is large and high flavored. If you have strawberry plants in your garden, keep the runners down to a foot in length, and you will make them healthier and more fruitful.

MEANS GRASS. (*Sorghum Halapense.*) Prof. Russell, of Hingham, Mass., has been experimenting with a new species of grass, which came originally from Syria, and is of the same genus as the broom corn. Planted on moist rich land, it grew coarse, and reached the height of seven feet. It was recommended by Dr. Ward, of Georgia, as being suitable for soiling, as it might be cut several times in a season. Prof. R. left the roots exposed to the last winter, and we should be happy to hear how they stood the freezing.

BURNT CLAY FOR MANURE. Experiments are being made in several gardens by using burnt clay as a manure on heavy and stiff soils. No doubt beneficial effects will result. During the burning a separation of some alkaline matter takes place, which, becoming soluble, in the moisture of the earth, affords food for many plants. Some burn it by mixing it with brush, and thus have a mixture of ashes—the charcoal of the branches and burnt clay together, which makes a very good dressing.

SHELLAC VARNISH FOR TREES.

Those who are under the necessity of cutting off large limbs from trees, often desire to cover the wound with some preparation. Indeed, whether they desire to or not, they ought to apply something in order to keep out water and preserve the wood from the effects of the weather. Not long since we gave the details for making Forsyth's composition for healing wounds in fruit trees, and an excellent thing it is, if properly prepared and applied. Downing, in his work on fruits, has recommended a varnish of shellac—made by dissolving shellac in alcohol; and we see that a correspondent of the Horticulturist, who has tried it, speaks highly of it as a cheap and very efficient application. He says: "It is really a most complete thing for the purpose, as it entirely shuts out the air, and preserves the wood in a healthy, sound state, so that the bark commences healing over it at once. When you are trimming an orchard and it is requisite to take off occasionally a pretty stout branch, something to cover the wound is very important—because, if left bare, a black, decayed spot soon begins, which is the first step towards the rotting and decay of the whole trunk. The superiority of the liquid shellac consists in the thinness of the layer put on, the tenacity with which it adheres in all weathers, and the neatness of its appearance. Then, too, it is always ready when wanted, and if, by gradual evaporation, it should need a little thinning in the bottle a little alcohol is added." He adds: "I now use the liquid shellac even for the small wounds made upon pear and peach trees, shrubs, &c., by cutting off branches of the size of your thumb. I find they heal over much more rapidly and smoothly than when left bare."

CAST STEEL.

We mentioned, not long ago, that Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Jersey city, had invented a process of making steel from cast iron. We see, by the Railroad Journal, that a large establishment for this branch of business is about to be erected in Jersey city, and the iron to be used is from the Adirondack mountains of New York.

The same paper also states that the peculiarities of the process are the use of black lead pots or crucibles of the inventor's make, and anthracite coal. He also has succeeded in making *pure iron*, in masses of any magnitude, a thing not before done. This pure iron can be hardened somewhat like steel, and is said to make an excellent substance for engravings, as before hardening it may be easily engraved upon.

BOG LAND.

This species of soil appears to be fast rising in public estimation and to be appreciated at something near its value. In many sections of the country there are extensive tracts of low, marshy land, which, by a proper system of improvement, are susceptible of being made highly and permanently productive; and at an expense which can hardly be considered as of any material consequence when contrasted with their increased value under improvement. Probably the most effectual method of reclaiming lands of this description is to haul out the roots, bushes, stumps, and other obstacles which oppose the operation of the plough, and to cover the surface with fine sand. This is an indispensable agent, as it tends to render the mass more friable, as well as to induce a more speedy and efficient decomposition of the vegetable fibre of which, generally, such soils are composed. This part of the business the cultivator will find it for his advantage to perform during the winter, when labor is cheap, and the surface sufficiently solid and compact from the action of frost, to admit the team upon the surface without inconvenience or danger. Sand generally exists in the immediate neighborhood of such soils, and when spread upon the surface to the depth of two or three inches, effects a rapid and permanent improvement.

W.

MOUNT PLEASANT, ME.

James Walker, of Fryeburg Island, under date of April 15th, writes as follows to the Editor of the New York Farmer and Mechanic:

"In the third number of the current volume, I noticed some valuable suggestions in regard to mountain air for invalids. To this class of readers I would say, come to the North—to Mount Pleasant, in Denmark, Me. It is situated about four miles from this place, and is the highest land between Mount Washington and the ocean. It is said to be over 4000 feet high, and on the summit of the highest elevation is a house erected, finished, and furnished with pleasant and comfortable sleeping apartments, and the proprietor's table is as well supplied as the nature of the situation will admit. If it does not afford all the luxuries of a city hotel, it has all the essentials of good living.

When the project was first agitated to build this castle in the air, as it really is, the proprietor was possessed of but small means for such an undertaking; but being a young man of perseverance he accomplished his object, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. It has been built but two years, and is already a great place of resort for parties of pleasure, as well as invalids. The house is opened for visitors about the first of July, and continues open for three months. The effect on invalids has been very favorable to the proprietor himself; he being in feeble health when he commenced this undertaking, but in about three months he recovered his health, and was more robust than ever before; clearly demonstrating the purity and invigorating principle of the mountain air. The number of visitors was greatly increased, and this will doubtless be the case from year to year. This height of land is about 47 miles north-east of Portland, and situated easterly of Mount Washington about thirty miles. It overlooks all other heights between that and the ocean, and the prospect from the summit is really delightful. With a good glass, vessels can be seen entering and leaving Portland harbor, and the numerous ponds and small lakes, which are in full view, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The White Mountain and Denmark stages run within a few miles of the base, where visitors will be assisted and conducted to the top of the mountain. The house having been found insufficient for its numerous visitors, it is to be enlarged the present season, which will make it much more convenient for the benefit of those who go there for health or pleasure."

DISINFECTING FLUID.

As the warm season is about to open, when fevers and other diseases are generally more prevalent than during the winter, it will not be out of place to call the attention of our readers to some facts in relation to this subject. The fruitful sources of disease are intemperance in eating and drinking, uncleanness and bad ventilation. The first causes of disease are often just punishments—the latter are most frequently unfortunate calamities. The rapid generation of gases by the influence of the sun's heat decomposing animal and vegetable substances, often poisons the atmosphere. Hence people who live in the vicinity of stagnant waters, or in pent up streets and houses, are more subject to disease than those who live in airy and dry situations.

To destroy the bad effect of gases that cause disease, many substances have been tried and with good effect, although we must say that the idea of a perfect disinfectant is altogether out of the question. The British Mission of disinfectants that were sent to Quebec last summer, became victims themselves to the very disease they came out to annihilate, and Dr. Grant of our own country, who had been so signally successful in some cases of disinfection, according to public statements, became a victim himself to yellow fever at Vera Cruz. Cleanliness, frequent bathing, a perfect drainage of all sinks, and proper ventilation, together with regular and temperate diet, are the best guaranties of health. In some situations and in some countries this cannot always be done. It would therefore be wise and prudent to use the best disinfectants in such situations. The chloride of lime in small quantities strewed about a cellar floor is a good disinfectant. Charcoal is another. The latter absorbs carbonic acid gas—the former destroys its effects. Copperas (sulphate of iron) is said to be another good disinfectant, and if a pound of it mixed with a gallon of water be poured into sinks, good results may be expected.

The best disinfectant of all, however, is the chloride of zinc or zinc dissolved in muriatic acid. This was the disinfectant that was expected to arrest the progress of all fevers and other epidemics. If it failed, it was not because it had no virtue, but because it was inadequate to vanquish a giant foe. We have mentioned these disinfectants in order to call attention to the subject. And it may be that some person who reads the foregoing may be the means of saving the lives of some fellow mortals. The chloride of zinc is applied by mixing it with water and sprinkling it about apartments, care being taken that it be so diluted with water as not to destroy clothing on which some drops of it may fall. In cellars it can be used stronger, and in cesspools its whole strength.

[N. Y. Scientific American.

VALUE OF HEN MANURE.

The complaint of the fly on turnips and bugs on cucumbers and other similar vines, is one of yearly and sometimes of long occurrence. The mischief done by these little pests is very provoking, and frequently results in losses of labor and good crops, which are very discouraging to cultivators. I have lately been informed by an intelligent and skilful cultivator, that the following preparation affords an ample and complete remedy. Take hen manure one part, reduce it as well as you can to powder; then with an equal part of plaster of Paris, incorporate well together, and sprinkle the mixture over the vines or sow it over the drills of your turnips.

Hen manure is free from the seeds of foul weeds, and in consequence of the great abundance of ammonia it contains, it possesses a great effect in pushing plants forward. Hence for tomatoes, peppers and similar plants, in our northern climate, it possesses high value. It is well worth being saved with care by farmers and gardeners for every purpose of cultivation. Care should be used, however, in its application, for if given in too large quantities and placed in too close proximity to the roots of the plant, its effects are fatal. Its value for all purposes is greatly increased by being mixed with charcoal, or when this is not at hand, with plaster. Every man who keeps hens should have his hen-house so constructed as to save all the manure, and save it dry as may be, and he will find it no inconsiderable item in his matters of rural economy.

W. BACON.

[American Agriculturist.

ANIMAL POISONS.

The ingenious experiments of the celebrated Fontana, demonstrated conclusively that the venom of the bee is strictly analogous in its nature and mode of operation, to that of the viper. The matter is a thin, diaphenous fluid, retained in vessicles so constructed as to admit of a ready compression in the act of stinging—during which the poison liquid is forced through the hollow tube of the sting in the same way that the irritating sap of the nettle is ejected through the oculei or stinging spines of that and other similar plants. The most efficacious remedy I have ever found for the sting of a bee, is simple chalk. As soon as you are stung, apply as much of this substance as you can take up on your thumb nail, in a moist state, and permit it to remain until the pain subsides. After this application there will be no soreness, and no inflammation.

AGRICOLA.

[Germantown Telegraph.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

The preservation of food has at most periods been an object; but the usual processes of man have been, for the most part, little in advance of the squirrels and other animals; less than those of the bees, which have an instinctive perception of the true principle, viz., the exclusion of air, which they accomplish by hermetically sealing up their honey cells. In some cases this principle is aimed at, but in a clumsy way. Preserved provisions, as meat, fish, soup, and milk, are enclosed in hermetically sealed tin cases, and rendered durable for years. The air in these cases is excluded by the agency of heat and a partial cooking. The expense of these methods prevents their being more than a luxury. Potted meats are prepared with antiseptics, and the air is excluded by a covering of melted fat. Green fruits and vegetables are enclosed in sealed bottles, from which the air has been driven out partially by heat. Meats, antiseptically treated, are also preserved from the air by enclosing in a bladder or gut, in the form of sausages. Salted meat in brine is preserved partly antiseptically by the salt, and partly by immersion in the liquid brine. Smoked meats are preserved, partly antiseptically by the empyreumatic acid, and partly by the watery particles being driven off by heat, so that the meat becomes a kind of glue, and the air is excluded. Dry cakes of glue may be preserved any length of time; but if they be moistened to admit the air, they soon putrify. The charqui or jerked beef of Southern America is made into a glue by the heat of the sun, and thus assumes the character of cheese; decomposing by mites in the same manner. Dried flesh of this kind, mixed with butter or fat, is the pemican of North Western America, from which air is thus excluded. Egyptian mummies have the air excluded by bandages. There are various modes in which grain is preserved, some intentional some accidental. What are called brewers' grains or spent malt, the cow-keepers in the neighborhood of London seek to preserve by covering them over in pits. The air is not excluded, and therefore the method is inefficient. What is called mummy wheat, has been preserved by the effectual exclusion of the air. In Spain, wheat is preserved in what is called silos; i. e., underground pits of peculiar soil, covered in with earth. Wheat thus treated lasts many years. The French armies were accustomed to hunt for these deposits for subsistence. A flat stone usually covered the opening; and on its removal a quantity of deleterious gas generally rushed out, sometimes killing the opener with asphyxia. In Canada West, hunters and Indians make deposits of corn and other things in artificial caverns called caches, chosen in dry spots, and covered over. In some of the internal parts of Spanish America, the common granary is the skin of an ox taken off entire, and the legs and necks being tied round it, is filled with tightly-rammed earth through a hole in the back, while suspended between posts. When dried to a state of parchment, the earth is taken out, and the bloated bag, resembling a hippopotamus, is filled with grain which is thus kept air and vermin proof.

Three conditions are essential to the process of putrifaction; viz: heat, moisture, and still air. With wind, moisture is carried off; with cold, the decomposing process is checked, as may be seen by the carcases of animals that lie through the winter in snowy mountains, and dry up to glue. Without air, everything is locked up and remains *in statu quo*—as reptiles have been buried for ages in blocks of stones or ancient trees and then resumed their vital functions, unchanged by time.

In direct opposition to these principles are the granaries of Great Britain and other countries constructed. Their site is generally the bank of a river, or the sea-side. They are built of many floors at a vast expense. They are provided with many windows, each floor being the height of a man, yet not permitting more than twelve to fifteen inches depth of grain on each floor, for fear of heating, unless in the case of very old samples. Men are continually employed to turn the grain over, to ventilate it, and clear out the vermin; and the weevil is naturalized in every crevice, as surely as bugs in neglected London beds, or cockroaches in West Indian sugar ships. It is the admission of air that permits this evil, that promotes germination, that permits the existence of rats and mice. *In the exclusion of air is to be found the remedy.* The practicalization of this is neither difficult nor costly; on the contrary, close granaries might be constructed at far less proportional cost than the existing kind. They might be made under ground as well as above ground, in many cases better. They might be constructed of cast iron, like gasometer tanks; or of brick and cement; or of brick and asphalte, like under ground water-tanks. It is only required that they should be air-tight, and consequently water-tight. A single man-hole at the top, similar to a steam boiler, is all the opening required, with an air-tight cover. The air pump has long ceased to be a philosophical toy, and has taken its place in the arts as a manufacturer's tool; and no difficulty would exist as to that portion of the mechanism. Now, if we suppose a large cast iron or brick cylinder sunk in the earth, the bottom being conical, and the top domed over; an air-pump adjusted for exhausting the air, and an Archimedean screw pump to discharge the grain, we have the whole apparatus complete. If we provide for *wet* grain, a water pump may be added, as to a leaky ship. Suppose, now, a cargo of grain, partly germinating, and containing rats, mice, and weevils, to be shot into this reservoir, the cover put on and luted, and the air-pump at work, the germination would instantly cease, and the animal functions would be suspended. If it be objected that they would revive with the admission of the air, we answer, that the air need not be admitted, save to empty the reservoir. If it be contended that the reservoir may be leaky, we answer, so may a ship; and if so, the air pump must be set to work just as is the case with a water pump in a leaky ship.

The cost of an under ground reservoir would possibly be more than one above ground, but it has the advantage of occupying space of otherwise little value. One obvious cheapness of this improved granary over those now existing, is that the whole cubic contents may be filled, whereas, in the existing mode, not above one-fourth of the cubic contents can be rendered available. But many existing structures might be rendered eligible. For example; the railway arches of the eastern counties, the Blackwell, and the Greenwich. In such cases the grain would be discharged into them from wagons on the line, in the mode used with coals. Reservoirs might be erected in farm yards, and the grain threshed out and carried from the harvest field direct, with the absolute certainty of preserving it any length of time that might be desired. Or, inasmuch as it is a certain thing that all farms must ultimately communicate with railways, by means of cheap horse-trains, steam-sidings, in order to work to profit, it would be desirable that the granary should be erected at some central railway station, where a steam mill would do the work of exhausting the air, discharging the grain by an Archimedean screw when required, and grinding it into meal.

The same arrangements that are good on land are also good at sea. Many cargoes of wheat have been abandoned owing to heat and germination on their passage. Rats, mice, and weevils, also, are very destructive. If the vessels were built of metallined, air-tight compartments, the air might be exhausted by the pump; occasionally trying the pump to ensure against leaking; and thus even now, *undried grain might be carried* and delivered across the sea undamaged; the vessel would be more safe by means of air-tight compartments, and also more buoyant. And the same arrangements would be equally available for various kinds of goods subject to damage in transit,—such as are hermetically sealed in tin cases; and thus the expense of packing would be saved.

In reservoirs on shore the air might not merely be pumped *out;* warm air might be pumped *in*, to dry damp grain.

Similar reservoirs or magazines on a smaller scale might be constructed for butchers, or other provision dealers, and meat might be preserved fresh for weeks in the heat of summer, preventing the necessity of waste, or of selling at ruinously low prices; and so with fish brought to Billingsgate or other markets. On the same principle, there is no doubt that fresh meat, as sea stock, might be carried instead of salt meat, and that fresh provisions might be transported from any part of the world to any other part. Pork, or beef, or mutton, or venison, might be killed in America, and transported into England. Weevily biscuit would be a traditional commodity only in the annals of sailor craft.

"Water-tight compartments" is at present the expression for a safe ship. "Air-tight compartments" would be a term expressive of equal safety and far more general utility. The expense of air-tight joints for the man-holes or openings would be but trifling. By the application of *gutta percha*, a perfect fit might at all times be ensured with scarcely any expense.

There can be little doubt, that with such arrangements, the prices of food would be far less fluctuating, and that it would become a practicable thing to borrow money on food as on brandy or iron, or any other commodity, when once its durability and unchangeability were demonstrated. [Westminster Review.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.

Wheat is most nutritious of all substances, except oil; containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Veal is the most nutritious, then fowls, then beef, last pork. The most nutritious fruits are plums, grapes, apricots, peaches, gooseberries, and melons. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupy three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same article raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal and pork, and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.

[American Journal of Ag. and Science.

WIRE FENCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I do not remember to have seen anything in your paper on the subject of wire fences. I am, however, fully convinced that the day is not distant when it will be generally adopted. For the West it must become *the fence*, beyond all doubt.

I have not constructed any yet, but have taken all the preliminary steps, made estimates, &c., and intend to put up some half a mile this season, by way of an experiment. And I will tell you how I shall do it.

Wire known as No. 11 is about the right size. I shall prepare it in the same manner that the wire is prepared for a suspension bridge; and that is done by boiling the wire in linseed oil heated as hot as it will bear without burning, for half an hour. The wire is then taken off, and hung in the sun until it is dried. This process is repeated three times. The object is to render the wire tough, and to make it impervious to rust.

I shall then put up good solid posts, six rods apart. The first wire will be one foot and a half from the ground; the second six inches from that; the third eight inches higher; the fourth twelve inches; and the fifth sixteen inches—making the fence five feet high. I shall fasten them to the posts either by driving in strong spikes and making one turn of the wire round it, or by driving in a short stout staple. When completed, I shall with a heavy plow turn some three or four furrows on each side towards the fence; but when that cannot be done well I shall put the first wire some four inches lower. If properly put up the wire will not sag; but to give it a better finish I shall take some round poles and drive them into the ground, one rod apart, and saw into them, perhaps an inch, opposite each wire—laying the wire into it. I will drive a shingle nail to keep the wire in its place.

Now for the expense. The wire will cost outside eight cents per pound; posts say twenty-five cents; preparing wire one cent per pound more; digging holes and setting posts, six cents each.

Twenty-five pounds wire will make eighty rods. Let us figure for that length, at five strands:

125 lbs. No. 11 wire at 8 cents,	$10 00
14 posts at 25 cents,	3 50
Preparing wire, 1 cent per lb.,	1 25
Setting posts,	88
Nails, spikes, or staples,	1 00
76 stakes, and preparing, 4 cents each,	3 04
Putting up wires,	1 00
Total cost for 80 rods,	$20 67

Equal to twenty-six cents per rod. Where any quantity is to be put up, say two, three or four miles, it could be done under twenty cents. I have seen it tried enough to satisfy me it will stop any animal except a hog; and I am not sure but by putting on another wire at the bottom it would stop even that animal. If yoked it certainly would. But out West yoking hogs would be called rather a *puttering* business.

I hope some of your readers will try the wire fence, if it has not already been done. There can be no more durable fence, and none so cheap, even at first cost. If the Prairie Rose were planted along side and allowed to clamber over the wires, it would soon make one of the most beautiful fences that could be seen in the world.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, April, 1848. [Prairie Farmer.

SALT FOR SWINE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have recently read an article in the "Watchman of the Valley," published at Cincinnati, O., recommending the liberal use of "charcoal, sulphur, and salt," for swine. In regard to charcoal and sulphur I know nothing, except that I have before seen them recommended, especially the former. Of salt, I know a little from experience, and that little is not in favor of its use. I recollect that when a lad, my grandfather stated, that when giving salt to his cows his hogs followed him, and he gave them a little, which they ate readily, and he then gave them a little more. Very soon afterward they all began to vomit. An uncle, a neighbor, and myself, all tried the experiment about the same time, and with the same result. The quantity given was small, perhaps not much exceeding a common teaspoonful.

A few years ago, one of my neighbors had fattened several hogs for market; (it was during the latter part of summer.) Three of them sickened, two of which died in a very short time, the other recovered. The owner could assign no reason for the occurrence, but their having eaten salted food; and this was generally believed, although it was not certain that this was the cause. For these reasons I have always regarded salt as injurious, if not fatal, to swine. I would be glad to learn more on the subject.

H.

Fairport, N. Y. [Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE BLACKBERRY. Having seen an inquiry respecting the culture of the blackberry, I will send you the method which is practiced by a friend of mine, who has a beautiful hedge which produces a great abundance of this excellent fruit.

The plants are set out in rows four or five feet apart, and are kept free from weeds and grass through the summer; in the fall these spaces are filled with leaves from the forest. The next spring a quantity of ashes is strewn between the rows—these with the leaves are all the means used to secure a beautiful harvest every season.

W. H.

West Bethel, Vt., March 28, 1848.

[Albany Cultivator.

"SPARE THAT TREE." Following out the poetical sentiment above expressed, I would say to settlers on new lands, spare the beautiful trees. Select the site for your habitation, if the surface permits, on some gently-rising eminence, and if possible, in view of the "silver stream" or the "limpid lake," and with a park, you may have a lovely situation.

But how, says one, am I to eradicate the bushes and obtain a smooth, grassy lawn beneath the trees. Cut the bushes when the leaf is fully expanded, or during the season of their most vigorous growth. Pasture close with sheep, and you will be able to be rid of the under-growth in one or two seasons. Clear off the rubbish and sow *grass seed*, and you have done. I have a beautiful park of forty acres made in this way.

R. WATKINS.

Napoleon, Mich. [Albany Cultivator.

STRAWBERRY RUNNERS. These should be treated as weeds, and kept hoed from among the regular rows of strawberry plants. They have precisely the same effect upon the crop as the same quantity of weeds, and cannot fail to lessen the amount, as well as to diminish the quality. A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle remarks, "So convinced am I of the propriety of cultivating this fruit in separate and distinct plants, and of cutting off the runners, that I have this season taken out a plant between each of my plantations, thus making the distance between each plant *four feet by three.*" [Albany Cultivator.

A Card Factory, the first of the kind, has been put in operation at Westbrook, in this State, for the manufacture of cards used in Clothing mills.

From July, 1844, to July, 1845, 137,300 tons of guano were imported into England.

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1848.

EXPERIMENTING.

Experimenting is attempting to do something in a manner not known to have been done before, with a view to ascertain some fact or truth not before discovered.

This is, in one sense, a duty of every one: that is, it is a duty of every one to strive, in every honest and prudent way, to learn truths. It may not, however, be a duty for those who have not the time or the means to spare from necessary avocations and from pressing wants, to push into all the uncertainties of experiment. It would be better for such to learn of those who can afford to attempt untried plans, and, by attending to the results of their labors, profit by their experience.

Few, however, will do this. The majority of mankind are more prone to throw obstacles in the way of those who are trying some new project and to persecute them with ridicule, than they are to assist, even by so small a boon as a smile and an encouraging word. The history of the inventions of some of our most useful machines and valuable discoveries would most singularly demonstrate how exceedingly apt mankind are to worry and harass and torment and discourage the inventors and discoverors of them; and give a curious view of the trials and difficulties through which these men have fought their way in order to accomplish what they had begun, and which has so essentially ameliorated the condition of modern society.

Some one has written an excellent work, entitled "The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." We hope some body will write a work to be entitled "Pursuits of inventors and discoverors under persecutions." If faithfully written, it would be a valuable book to put into the hands of some profoundly penny-wise and *unco*-knowing ones that every neighborhood has. Encourage all prudent and honest endeavors to improve mankind and render the world better and more comfortable. Nay, occasionally institute some experiment yourself: mayhap it will lead to something valuable — something new — or, perchance, open the door to others, by which they may succeed in bringing forth something new and useful—something which may add to the prosperity and happiness of the world.

"Search out the wisdom of nature, there is depth in all her doings. * * * We look through a glass darkly, we catch but glimpses of truth; but doubtless the sailing of a cloud hath Providence for a pilot, doubtless the root of an oak is gnarled for a special purpose."

And the only mode of searching out the wisdom of nature is to institute experiments and closely watch results.

GRAND TEMPERANCE JUBILEE. The people of Readfield, Winthrop, Wayne, East Livermore, Fayette and Mount Vernon, contemplate having a Mass Temperance Celebration on the Fourth of July next, in a grove, in some central place, to be selected by a committee for the purpose. It is hoped that every body in those towns and vicinity will be wide awake, and take an active part in the celebration.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN. Major Mark Andrews, whose death we noticed last week, and who was formerly well known in Oxford and Kennebec Counties, was eighty-eight years old when he died. He was born in Taunton, Mass., entered the army when seventeen years of age, and served at Dorchester Heights, Cambridge and other places. Toward the close of the war he served on board of a privateer. After the war he came into Maine, went into trade, and accumulated a handsome property. He removed from Augusta to Perry, N. Y., where he died.

THE LARGEST CITY, "AT ALL." Mr. Hedde, a traveler in China, says that the largest city in the world is in the interior of China, on the Grand Canal, and is called Sou Tchou, and contains within its walls five millions of inhabitants, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around. There's a village for you! The missionaries left it in 1718, and they have not allowed any outside barbarians to enter it since. Mr. H. disguised himself as a Chinese trader, and thus gained entrance. We'll bet a goose the Yankees will be there peddling notions before ten years have expired.

TUBULAR BRIDGE. Mr. Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, has completed his much ridiculed project of building an immense bridge of iron over the Conway, made in the form of a tube. It was for the purpose of a railway, and it answers the highest expectations of the ingenious inventor and builder. Heavy trains pass through it without the least jar or vibration. It is a complete triumph of science and art over natural obstacles and the sneers and ill-bodings of the croakers, who always condemn and ridicule what they cannot understand.

A TERRIBLE GUN. A Mr. Sharp, of Natchez, Miss., has invented a self-loading and self-capping gun. All you have to do is to aim it right and set it to going, when it keeps up a terrible stream of fire for five minutes. We suppose if you have *slow* powder the firing will last longer.

MORE GOLD MINES. Several new localities of gold have been found in Randolph county, N. C., and the whole community are busy in hammering and knocking to pieces the rocks and stone walls, with a hope of getting buried in a gold mine.

CHEAP POSTAGE. Cheap Postage Societies are coming into fashion. One has just been formed in New York. The Post Office in that city has paid into the United States treasury, during the last three years, over six hundred thousand dollars, all of which is over and above its expenses.

THEATRE BURNT IN RUSSIA. The last advices from St. Petersburg, give a thrilling account of a theatre being burnt, and upwards of five hundred persons burnt in it. The fire took behind the scenes—the doors opened inwards, and the crowd against them was so great that they could not be opened. A theatre should be all doors, so as to make it all *out doors* in case of fire.

SUICIDE. A correspondent of the Bath Tribune states that a Mr. Purrington, from Lewiston, confined in jail at Wiscasset for debt, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the night of the 26th ult.

LOMBARDY POPLARS.

These beautiful trees are easily propagated, and flourish with unparalleled rapidity in any soil that is moderately rich and warm. Just in front of the window at which we are writing this article, there are several of them that were planted nearly thirty-five years ago. They were taken from a nursery and were transported many miles on teams, it not being then known that the surcles or even limbs, if cut and thrust into any light soil of ordinary humidity, will strike root and grow as rapidly as trees taken from a nursery, and attended with the most sedulous skill and care.

It has been frequently urged as an objection to these trees that they are short lived, and that, when they become old, they present an unsightly appearance. By proper management, however, the Lombardy poplar will endure for centuries; the only thing necessary to retain them in a vegete and thrifty condition, being frequently to head them down, and giving the new wood an opportunity to replace the old. In this way the health and beauty of the trees may be retained for an indefinite period. Another objection with many, is the uniformity of their appearance. This, however, is by no means a serious one; when set with other trees, such, for instance, as oaks, elms, maples and firs, they tend to produce a most pleasing variety, and give a sort of naturalness to the scene they ornament. The wood of the poplar, like that of all trees having a rapid growth, is light and brittle. It makes excellent fuel, when properly prepared and seasoned, and for most purposes of artificial heating, is equal if not superior to pine.

In several instances it has been planted for the sake of the fuel it affords, as a very few years are sufficient to enable it to attain a large size, and the number of trees and the quantity of wood produced on an acre of soil properly prepared and moderately rich, being surprisingly great. For artistic purposes it is not much valued, being deficient both in strength and durability, and having a strong tendancy to warp and crack. w.

ANCESTRY. Some people pride themselves greatly on the honor and nobility of their ancestry. This always appears extremely simple to us. If we have nothing to boast of ourselves,—if the world has neither been made wiser, happier or better through our efforts and instrumentalities, all that our predecessors effected, can, legitimately, reflect no lustre upon us. Sir Thomas Overbury, on hearing a man boast of his ancestry, remarked that he was like a potato—the best thing belonging to him was under ground.

POISON HONEY. Three persons were recently poisoned in North Carolina by eating honey taken from a tree in the woods. One of them died—the others, by the frequent use of salt and water, recovered.

SIGNS OF BAD LUCK. Dr. Beecher, in one of his discourses says, "when I see a tatterdemalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, the crown knocked in, I know he has had *bad luck*, for the worst of all luck is a sluggard, a knave and a tippler."

MAPLE SUGAR. In two parishes of Canada, there has been made the past season 300,000 lbs. of maple sugar.

CHINESE JUNK. The Chinese junk that was exhibited in New York and Boston not long ago, has at length arrived in the Thames. She had a very rough passage. Capt. Kellet thinks he shall do well among the wonder-loving cockneys of the mother country.

ENGLISH PATENTS. The number of patents issued in England for the three years past amount to two thousand, four hundred and five.

FROSTY. We had a slight frost on the night of the 1st instant, and in Chester, S. C., they had a frost and some snow on the 13th ult. Since then it has been warm.

A GREAT LIEUTENANT. Lieut. G. Blanchard, of Boston, who has served in the Mexican war, is nineteen years old, six feet and seven and one half inches tall, and weighs two hundred and ninety-seven pounds by the steelyards. A great man is the Lieutenant.

BIBLES FOR FRANCE. The American Bible Society have voted to expend $10,000 in circulating the scriptures in France.

AN OLD HERO. Abram Williams, of Kentucky, a soldier of the Revolution, died recently at the age of one hundred and six years.

WHOLE HOG. According to an exchange paper, some of the pork dealers have smoked their hogs whole.

A COSTLY FAMILY. The alms house establishment of New York has cost the treasury of the city for the past year $400,000.

BURST UP AND BURNT UP. A German was recently burnt to death in New Richmond, Ohio, by a stream of whiskey that he was drawing from a barrel, with a lighted candle in his hand, and which took fire from the candle. Better whiskey than is sold in "these diggins."

A GOVERNOR PRESENTED. The Grand Jury, in St. Louis, have presented their Governor for indictment, because he has pardoned so many rascals.

PEALE'S MUSEUM FOR SALE. This celebrated museum is to be sold by the sheriff on the 8th instant. If the city authorities have the power to save it, they ought to aid in keeping it in Philadelphia. It ought to be kept entire, where it is.

COTTON CANVASS. This article is coming into general use. Wouldn't it be profitable for some of the factories in Maine to enter into the business of manufacturing it?

POTASH IN RAT HOLES. The American Courier says that potash pounded and put in rat holes, will drive them away. Yes, but it will only drive them to digging new holes.

SHORTENING ITSELF. The Mississippi river, getting tired of traveling several miles around an "ox-bow," took the advantage of a freshet, and struck a bee line across, digging a channel deep enough for the largest class of steamers, and shortening the distance twenty-eight miles.

BLOODY RENCOUNTER! A western poet thus most graphically describes a bloody rencounter between two regiments of the b'hoys in the far off regions of sunset. We have not seen its equal for a twelvemonth. Read:

They fit and fit,
And gouged and bit,
And struggled in the mud,
Until the ground,
For three miles round,
Was kivered with their blood—
And a pile of their ears and eyes
And noses reached the skies.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The papers for a week back, have been full of contradictory statements relative to matters in Mexico. The Boston Bee's telegraphic dispatch of Sunday says:

The story of the new Revolution at Queretaro turns out to be a splendid hoax.

The TREATY was ratified on the 17th ult. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies stood: ayes 51, nays 35. The other branch will doubtless concur by a large vote.

The Atlas' dispatch says.

A bearer of dispatches from Mr. Sevier has arrived at Washington. It is reported that he confirms the ratification.

GOSSIPING. Among the early laws of the "Old Dominion," there was one to restrain the practice of gossiping among women, (no lady ever gossips,) and which we subjoin in order that our female readers may see how those who were addicted to this *vile* and low-bred habit were dealt with in olden times. The statute was as follows: "Whereas many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits, and cost in great damages: be it therefore enacted, that in actions of slander, occasioned by the wife, after judgment passed for damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than 500 lbs. of tobacco, then the woman is to suffer a ducking for each 500 pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

DROWNED. A correspondent of the Bath Tribune, writing from Richmond, under date of 31st ult., says:

"A sad occurrence has just taken place here. Frederick Emerson Mitchell, a son of Mr. Joshua Mitchell, of Litchfield, fell from the end of one of the wharves, and was drowned. His body was recovered in about twenty minutes after it had been in the water. Efforts are now making to resuscitate him, but with no apparent prospect of success. He was a ship-carpenter, a promising young man, and about 22 years of age."

LIBERALITY. Donations have been made during the past year, to Amherst College, to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

FOUND DROWNED. On Monday afternoon, Coroner Thomas Norton held an inquest upon the body of a stranger which floated ashore near Fish Point. The body was considerably decayed, but appeared like that of a stout-built man, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height. Had on a striped shirt, blue broadcloth pants, blue mixed socks and thick leather brogans, much worn—with a piece of list for a shoe string.

A silk figured handkerchief was bound round his right knee, as though he had been lame. Verdict of the jury, accidental drowning. [Portland Adv.

FIRE. Fire was discovered, about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, bursting from the roof of a wooden building on Willow street, owned by Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard, and occupied by Davis & Slater, as a Bakery, in this city, and in an instant, as it were, the whole building was enveloped in flames, which speedily communicated to the stable of Mr. C. B. Varney, and out-buildings adjoining, which, with the Bakery, and an unoccupied one story tenement owned by Mr. Gustavus Holmes, were soon razed to the ground. [Portland Argus.

SAD ACCIDENT. On Tuesday last, George W. Briggs, a son of Mr. Luther Briggs, about 19 years old, was killed at Locke's Mills, Greenwood, while engaged in sawing laths. A bolt in the hands of another workman at the same machine, accidentally came in contact with the top of the saw and was projected against his side with such force, by the rotary motion of the saw, as to cause his death in about thirty minutes after. [Norway Adv.

FIRE AT NORTH YARMOUTH. A fire broke out at North Yarmouth, on Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, in a stable belonging to Benjamin Gooch, (rear of stores of Thoits & Newell, and Jeremiah Bartlett,) which spread to a barn belonging to Richmond L. Cutler. The two buildings were entirely destroyed, together with a horse, wagon and other articles, valued at $200, belonging to Thoits & Newell, and a quantity of goods belonging to Mr. Bartlett, valued at $600. [Portland Advertiser.

FATAL ACCIDENTS. A young man aged about 16 or 17 years, son of Mr. A. Nash, of Robinston, was so badly injured by a blow from a handspike, with which he was at work, that he lived but 27 hours.

A man by the name of Absalom Jackson, was killed up river some time last week. He was endeavoring to start a jam of logs and fell in among them when they started, and he was crushed to death. He belongs over in St. Stephen, and has left a wife and family. [Calais Advertiser.

WATERVILLE AND BELFAST RAILROAD. A survey of the contemplated route of this road was completed yesterday, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Butterfield, of Lowell, Mass. We learn nothing very definite of the result, except that the route is found feasible, and more than meets the expectations of those we have conversed with. [Eastern Mail.

ACCIDENT. The Skowhegan Clarion says that Mr. Joel H. Williams of that village, who has for several years past been an invalid and cripple, was thrown from a wagon, in Madison, on Thursday of last week, and had his leg broken between the knee and hip.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Capt. Abel Moore was struck upon the head with a hand-spike while at work upon logs near Holeb Falls on Dead river, and killed. He was thrown into the river and at latest accounts his body had not been found. [Mann's Physician.

THE LEADEN PLUG. We hear it frequently remarked that the late disaster on board the Halifax is the only one of the kind that has occurred on the Kennebec. We cannot but attribute this exemption from accident, at least in some degree, to the ingenious and valuable expedient adopted by the Messrs. Moor, in all their boats, of using the leaden plug in the boiler. Any one who will examine this matter carefully, cannot fail to be convinced that it operates as very great security against an explosion of the boiler. It consists simply of a small plug of lead inserted in the plate of the boiler directly over the fire. In case of sufficient exhaustion of the water to endanger the boiler from heat, the plug is instantly melted out, and the steam and water are injected directly into the fire—thus at the same moment giving vent to the boiler and extinguishing the fire. Thus danger from obstruction or defect in the pump, or exhaustion of the water through carelessness or other cause, is at once revealed and obviated. A monitor of this description renders the fireman and engineer attentive to their duties, and, as it seems to us, operates as almost positive security against explosion from the generation and ignition of gas. The expense is comparatively nothing; no injury can result from it, and we see no reason why any boat should be constructed without it. Messrs. Moor express great confidence in it, and we are told that the late Capt. Paine urged its adoption, though unsuccessfully, in the construction of the machinery of the Halifax. There can hardly be a doubt that it would have prevented her explosion. [Eastern Mail.

METEOR. The Belfast papers state that on the 20th inst., an explosion was heard in the air, and two men saw a stone fall to the ground. They went to it, and found it to be hard like flint, but with a strong sulphur scent; it was as large as a hen's egg. It was found at Castine, although the sound was heard thirty miles off.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, May 30.

SENATE. Bill to incorporate the proprietors of Boothbay Bridge was amended, on motion of Mr. Chapman, by striking out that portion which provides that the Legislature, after the expiration of 20 years, may change the rates of toll. The bill was then passed to be engrossed, as amended.

Bill to adjust and correct the valuation and State tax of the towns of Nobleboro', Bristol and Damariscotta, was read a first and second time (the rule suspended, on motion of Mr. Chapman) and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Mr. Valentine of Westbrook, by leave, laid on the table a bill entitled an act to adjust and correct the valuation and state tax of the towns of Nobleboro', Bristol, and Damariscotta, which was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Lowell of Standish from the committee on elections, reported John Whittemore to be elected from the Lewiston and Lisbon district. [The seat is now held by John Atwood, Jr.] The report of the committee was accepted. The pay of Mr. Atwood up to and including to-morrow was ordered to be made up.

Mr. Leach of Penobscot, from the committee on elections, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Jabez Daggett against the right of Geo. W. Haskell to a seat in the House, reported leave to withdraw on the ground that the remonstrant had not given legal notice of intention to remonstrate.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

SENATE. Several bills passed to be engrossed—orders of notice and leave to withdraw reported &c.

Legislation inexpedient, on order in relation to taking land for burying grounds.

Petitions presented and referred—of Ezra Totman and al. for a Railroad from Fairfield, to connect with the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad; of Jos. G. Blanchard and al. and of Isaac Fosset and al. for the passage of a law making ten hours a legal day's work. Referred to joint select committee, consisting on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Chapman, Chase and Doughty.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Dudley of Waite, inquiry was ordered relative to making owners of unincorporated townships liable for damages occurring in consequence of defects in roads through such counties, in the same manner as is provided in relation to incorporated towns.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Dixmont, inquiry was ordered relative to providing for a chemical analysis of the various soils in this State.

On motion of Mr. Lowell of Standish, inquiry was ordered relative to abolishing the office of justices of peace and of the quorum, and conferring on justices of the peace, the powers now exercised by justices of the peace and of the quorum.

Passed finally—resolve providing for the purchase of a clock for the State Library.

Petitions referred—James Eddy for act of incorporation of a magnetic telegraph through Maine; Judge and Register of Probate of Lincoln county, for increase of salary; O. L. Currier and als inhabitants of New Sharon, for authority to loan their credit to aid the Franklin and Kennebec railroad; remonstrance of George Crumpton et al. against the same.

THURSDAY, June 1.

SENATE. Several orders of notice, leaves to withdraw, &c., were reported, and bills, &c., passed to be engrossed and to be enacted.

Resolve providing for the purchase of a Clock for the State Library, was *finally passed*.

Remonstrances of S. G. Bodfish and al, and of Nelson Savage and al, against the division of the town of Wilson, were presented.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on banks and banking, reported a bill to increase the capital stock of Freeman's Bank.

The Senate refused (6 to 16) to accept the report of the committee on judiciary, on petition of H. B. Dillingham and al, widows of Augusta. A motion to reconsider this vote, was laid on the table.

HOUSE. Mr. Paine of Bangor, laid on the table a bill granting proprietors and owners of land forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes further time to redeem the same.

Petitions referred—Charles A. Litchfield and al, John G. Percy and al, Joseph G. Blanchard and al, Kendall Miles and al, Henry T. Delano and al, Samuel Deering and al, for a law making ten hours a legal day's work. The petitions were referred to a joint select committee, consisting, on the part of the House, of Messrs. Thing of Freeport, White of Bucksport, Bennett of Parsonsfield, Dyer of New Sharon, Hall of Nobleborough, Paine of Bangor, and Fuller of Wayne.

Petition of Joseph Pomroy for pension was taken from the files and referred.

Passed finally—Bill to adjust the State valuation of Nobleborough, Bristol and Damariscotta.

The Minot contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Dunn of Poland, presented a resolution, declaring Richard H. Ford not entitled to a seat in the House. After a lengthy discussion the subject was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, June 2.

SENATE. Bills were reported and assigned, passed to be engrossed, &c.

The President appeared and took the chair.

Petitions, &c., presented and referred—John Elliot, et als, Commissioners of Piscataquis, in aid of petition of Stephen Brown for division of the town of Wilson; of E. Packard, et als, in aid of same petition; of the Governor and Council, et als, of the Passamaquoddy Indians, for an appropriation to build a suitable House for their Priest. Also, credentials of Joseph Lolah Salmo, delegate from said tribe to the Legislature; remonstrance of Henry Gray, et als,—of A. Howard, et als,—of Geo. W. Perkins, et als, all against the petition of Vassalboro' Boom Company.

HOUSE. The following petitions were referred—Calvin Blake, et als, to be re-annexed to St. Albans; widow and children of John G. Deane, for remuneration for certain land taken by the State.

The Minot contested election case was debated.

SATURDAY, June 3.

SENATE. Mr. Townsend presented a bill additional to an act to establish a Board of Education, which was referred to the committee on education. [The bill provides that the annual meetings of superintending school committees shall be held at such time and place in each county as the members of the board for the county shall appoint.]

Numerous orders of notice were reported, and other business not of general interest transacted.

Resolve in favor of Zadoc Bishop, was finally passed.

Mr. Flint presented the petition of Charles Green, Judge of Probate for Somerset County, for increase of salary, which was referred to the delegation from that county.

HOUSE. Bill to incorporate the Bank of Hallowell, was taken up.

Mr. Gilman of Hallowell, moved to amend by fixing the capital stock at $75,000 instead of $100,000 as named in the bill.

After some discussion, the amendment prevailed, and the bill then passed to be engrossed.

Petitions referred—David G. Stevens and al., Isaac Haskell and al., Henry McKenney and al., John Smith and al., for a law regulating bowling alleys; E. Freeman Reynolds and al., Daniel Reed and al., for the passage of a law making ten hours a legal day's work; Elisha Hilton and al., for appropriation to repair Canada road; Elisha Hilton for compensation; Howard Baker and al, for exclusive right to navigate the Kennebec river by steam power between Carritunk Falls and the Forks of the Kennebec; Hiram Knowlton and al., for a law more particularly defining the powers of school committees.

MONDAY, June 5.

SENATE. Bill to incorporate the Bank of Hallowell, came from the House amended by reducing the amount of the capital stock to $75,000.

After some remarks by Mr. Chapman, the bill was laid on the table.

Several orders were introduced, orders of notice reported, &c.

Petitions presented—Of Eunice Kellog, that certain taxes may be remitted on a lot of land granted to her husband for revolutionary services.; of Richard Dresser and al., on the subject of Bowling Alleys; of Edward White, and al., that ten hours may be made a legal day's work.

HOUSE. Several bills were passed to be engrossed, orders of inquiry ordered, &c.

Passed finally—Bill changing the time of meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Washington.

Petitions referred—Reuben Curtis and al., Geo. W. Cummings and al., E. B. Foster, Charles W. Rideout and al. that ten hours be made a legal day's work; Wm. D. Little and al., for re-enactment of the law of the last session granting to proprietors of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, further time to redeem the same; Wiggins Hill and al., for abatement of tax on east half No. 3 R. S. Penobscot Co.; A. W. Perley and al., of Carthage and of the Town of Carthage for incorporation of a town from the easterly part of said Carthage; John Blanchard and al., to be relieved from maintaining engine company in Pittston; Nathaniel Parker for change of name; remonstrance of John Evans and al., and B. F. Brackett and al., against extension of powers of Vassalboro' Boom Co.; town of Orland against setting off part of that town to Bucksport.

Mr. Thing of Freeport, presented a bill establishing a legal rate of interest, which was referred to the judiciary committee. Adjourned.

NEW LINE. The steamer Fawn has commenced her regular trips on Sebago, Brandy and Long Ponds in connection with a line of stages between this city and Standish, where the passengers up, take the boat. Passengers on this route arrived in here on the first trip on Monday at 12 o'clock, M., having left Harrison and Bridgton at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M., the same day—a trip that formerly consumed a day in making. This is one of the pleasantest routes we now have in the interior, and passes through a delightful region of country, and affords a very agreeable change from the Stage to the Steamboat, and is the nearest route to the White Mountains, to which so many of our citizens as well as others from distant places resort for pleasure and to escape from the dusty and confined air of a city during the summer months. The conveniences and comforts here afforded the traveller, will, it is presumed, secure a liberal patronage to this now "stage and steamboat line." [Portland Adv.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

MONDAY, May 29.

SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Gen. Cass, resigning his seat as a Senator from Michigan.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial from the Government of the Legislature of Oregon, asking aid from the United States Government against the Indians, and recommending that aid be given to them.

HOUSE. Mr. Tuck, of N. H,, moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 89.

A message was received from the President, respecting Indian depredations in Oregon, and recommending the prompt assistance of the Government.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution in favor of the adjournment of Congress on the 10th of July.

On his motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and decided in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

The Post Office bill was taken up, and after consideration, was reported to the House with amendments.

TUESDAY, May 30.

SENATE. Mr. Atchison introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 1st Monday of July, and the commencement of an extra session on the first Monday of October.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment was offered to pay R. M. Johnson $10,000 expenses.

The Choctaw Academy bill, after much discussion was informally laid aside. The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE. The Post office and West Point Academy bills were passed.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Atchison, the resolution which he had previously offered to close the present session on the first Monday in July next, and meet again on the first Monday in October, was taken up, read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday week.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton moved to provide a regiment of mounted volunteers to repel the hostile Indians.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the bill, extending the ordinance of 1787 to Oregon.

Mr. Lewis said the ameadment presented a very important question and he should like to have it printed.

Mr. Hale replied that it was an important question, the great question of the day. He therefore moved to postpone it and make it the special order of the day for next Monday.

Mr. Bright opposed the postponement. There was an urgent necessity for immediate action, and he should insist on taking the vote to-day.

Mr. Calhoun desired to know if it was the intention of the Committee on Territories to permit the incorporation of this amendment in the bill.

Mr. Bright replied that as to himself he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Calhoun said that if such was the general understanding, he had no objection to take the vote to-day; but if not, he should vote for a postponement, and should feel it due to his section of the country to meet the question boldly when presented.

Mr. Niles suggested a postponement of the bill, and to pass Mr. Benton's amendment separately.

Mr. Hannegan urged immediate action. He should vote against Mr. Hale's amendment under any circumstances. He considered it an idle question. Every foot of Oregon lies north of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Benton hoped the bill would pass to-day. If the slavery question was presented he would meet it. No gentleman on that floor should assume to speak for the whole fifteen slave holding States. He claimed to speak for one.

Mr. Westcott said the bill already contained the substance of Mr. Hale's amendment ingeniously disguised, and he moved the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee at the last session as a substitute for the present bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hale, Hannegan, and Davis of Massachusetts, and was then postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Strohm, from the Committee on Expenditures, submitted a report showing errors in the fiscal statement of the Secretary.

A debate ensued; Messrs. Bedinger and Cobb defended the Secretary, and desired that the minority report should be printed with that of the majority. Messrs. Rockwell, Strohm, and Hudson opposed it.

When the morning hour expired, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the appointment of clerks in the Executive Departments.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, favored the reduction of salaries of Government officers. He talked against the lawyers. Mr. Hammond as a lawyer, defended the class, and alluded to Mr. Johnson as a tailor. Mr. Holmes of S. C., said there was no necessity for a quarrel—both were engaged in making suits.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House then took up the bill to suppress hostilities in Oregon, which was discussed, but no action was had thereon.

THURSDAY, June 1.

SENATE. Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill from the House for refunding moneys advanced for transportation and subsistence of volunteers, prior to being mustered into service.

Mr. Turney offered an amendment to the bill, providing for the payment of interest on the amounts advanced. Thus amended, it was passed.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to Oregon, the question pending was upon Mr. Hale's amendment.

Mr. Hale said he had been accused of throwing a fire-brand into the Senate by his amendment. He did not wish to embarrass the bill, and therefore would withdraw the amendment in order to let the question be taken on Mr. Westcott's amendment.

A debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Butler, Bright, Westcott, Bagby, Calhoun, Miller, Dickinson, Foote and Hale participated.

Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Strohm's report, which was undisposed of yesterday, proposing to print 10,000 copies, was discussed.

The minority asked to-day for the counter report.

The majority said print this now, and the other when it is ready, without action.

Mr. Vinton desired to take up the Naval Appropriation bill, which he proceeded to explain.

Mr. Rhett stated his desire to speak on the other subject. A point of order was raised. The Chair decided that it was in order.

Mr. Henley appealed, but the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Rhet resumed, and made a slavery speech.

Mr. Venable followed on the same side.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 2.

SENATE. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, presented an offering from the army, of the flag which was displayed from the Halls of Montezumas, on the capture of that city, accompanied with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to Oregon. He withdrew his motion to strike out the 12th section.

Mr. Berrien renewed it, and commenced speaking upon it, when a debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Westcott, Turney, and Badger participated. It was continued by Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Badger and Niles.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment to the bill, which was designed as a compromise. After several ineffectual attempts to get a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Edwards, from the Select Committee, reported a bill prohibiting the importation of adulterated drugs, which was passed.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business. Accordingly the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on private bills, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 3.

SENATE. The Oregon bill was discussed.

Mr. Foote offered an amendment, which he thought would obviate objections made on the part of the South to the 12th section.

Mr. Bright accepted the amendment.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in favor of leaving the people of Oregon free to act themselves on the question of slavery, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Dayton inquired if the Senator from Kentucky admitted that Congress had a right to exclude slavery from the territory of Oregon.

Mr. Underwood admitted that Congress had such power, while Oregon remained a territory. He hoped the whole subject would be left to the people of the territory.

Mr. Badger suggested an amendment, by inserting in the 12th section the words—"but shall not be subject to the 6th article of the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787."

Mr. Foote accepted the amendment; but without taking any question, the subject was passed over.

HOUSE. The House passed several private bills, and discussed the Appropriation Bill without coming to any final action, until the hour of adjournment.

"OLD IRONSIDES." The favorite U. S. frigate Constitution, (says the Transcript,) which has been in the Dry Dock, Charlestown, since February last, was taken out of the Dock on Saturday, having been thoroughly repaired from stem to stern. She is to be fitted for sea with all despatch. Her destination as yet is not known. This ship is the pride of our gallant Navy. Many a time has she braved the battle and the breeze. [Boston Adv.

IMMIGRANTS AT BOSTON. The number of immigrants arrived at Boston during the last month, including those by the Admiral from St. John, is 5474. The number last year, during the same month, was 2523. Increase, 2951!

LATE FROM MEXICO.

PETERSBURG, May 28.

The daily overland express for Baltimore has arrived, by which I am enabled to forward you intelligence from New Orleans to the 22d instant, two days in advance of the mail.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d inst., announces the arrival at Ship Island, off that port, on the previous day, of the British steamer Tay, with dates from Mexico to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst.

Passengers by the Tay confidently say that the treaty was to be ratified on the 25th.

Pena y Pena, in a lengthy message to Congress, strenuously advocates the ratification of the treaty. He takes a bold position, and declares everything to be secondary to the question of peace or war. He argued that the terms proposed are milder than could have been expected, and that Mexico had no reason to presume that the stipulations would be modified more than they have been.

A full quorum of Congress had assembled, there being 33 senators and 75 deputies present. The treaty will be discussed with closed doors. From the divisions of parties, as far as they have been indicated, it is thought that 61 deputies will vote for peace, and 14 for war.

EXCITING INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA AND THE FRENCH WEST INDIES. The brig Glamorgan, Capt. Focke, which arrived on Friday evening at Baltimore, from Jamaica, brings papers thence with dates to the 10th inst., inclusive. The intelligence they contain is of a good deal of importance. Santa Anna had arrived at Kingston on the 5th inst., in the Spanish brig Martinez. The General had taken up his residence at a splendid mansion near the race-course at Kingston. The Despatch says:—"It is said that the General will spend a few months in this city, and proceed afterwards to Venezuela."

The full effects of the Provisional Government's decree, abolishing slavery in the French West India colonies, are now fearfully developing. At Guadaloupe, the slaves had refused to work, under the impression that their freedom had been declared by Republican France, and that it was withheld by their owners and the colonial authorities. The whole of the military and police were under arms night and day, and had been plentifully supplied with ball cartridges. On the arrival of the mail, bringing an account of the Revolution in France, orders were issued by the Governor to the Postmaster not to deliver the letters, and for several hours this order was acted on, but it soon became evident that, if further persevered in, the office would be destroyed, and the letters taken by force.

Immediately on the issue being made, and the state of affairs at home becoming known, the sailors from the ships of war and merchant vessels in port joined the military and civilians on shore, and the town was a continual scene of riot and drunkenness for three days, the "Marseillaise Hymn" being sung with great uproariousness. It was much feared that no further work would be done by the slaves as such, and as the canes were ripe, the loss of their sugar crop would be the result.

BEAR HUNT. On the evening of the 16th ult., Alfred, John, and Solomon Walker, of New Portland, learning that a black bear was then in the neighborhood, and not far distant, started, with two good dogs, in pursuit.—They went without weapons of any kind. In a short time they came up with Bruin, who did not appear at all frightened until they got into his immediate presence. They put the dogs on to him and followed after, and in a short time drove him up a tree, and sent for a gun which was soon brought. Taking a deliberate aim and firing, brought him to the ground. His weight was about four hundred pounds and they obtained a large quantity of pure oil.

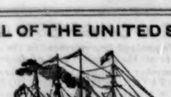
While one of the party went for a gun, the bear backed down the tree with an intention to escape, but the two young men, with unflinching courage, drove him up again. The old bear had been a hard customer in that region for some time, having had a number of skirmishes with different individuals, besides killing sheep and other domestic animals.—He once followed a man with such speed and tenacity that he expected every moment to be enclosed in his huge paws. The citizens of New Portland feel greatly relieved at the idea of his being disposed of. [Mann's Physician.

AN APPROACHING COMET. If we can give credit to the opinion of cometographers, 1848 will have the advantage of witnessing the return of a large and beautiful comet, mentioned by historians and chroniclers of 1264, and which was observed in 1556, by Fabricus. It is known that in the month of March, 1556, a singularly brilliant comet was seen, equal in magnitude to a half moon. Its tail was rather short; it was not invariable in its lustre and light, and bore great resemblance to the flame of a candle agitated by the wind. It terrified the Emperor Charles V, who, convinced that the moment of death was approaching, exclaimed, it is said "*His ergo indiciis me mea fata vocant*—By these signs, therefore, my fate summons me." This panic contributed greatly, if we can believe the historians of the time, to the design formed by Charles, and which he put into execution a few months later, of abdicating in favor of his brother, Ferdinand. The famous Halley, the friend of Newton, determined the orbit of this comet, which, in has been proved, was similar to that followed by a beautiful comet which appeared in 1264. From this it has been concluded that the comet of 1556 was a return of the comet of 1264; that this comet employed 292 years in accomplishing its revolutions round the sun, and thus it must appear in 1848. It now remains to be seen whether the comet will conform to human provisions, or deceive them; whether the appearances of identity be a delusion, or the expression of a reality. At all events, it is fitting that attention should be called to an event, which, if it should occur, would be of very great astronomical importance.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN THE EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS. A table of the exports of Breadstuffs, from the United States since September last, as compared with the previous year, shows a falling off of 1,695,772 barrels of flour, 451,794 barrels of meal, 1,485,014 bushels of wheat, and 9,769,642 bushels of corn. The exports of flour from the United States since September,

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES



FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship United States arrived at New York on Wednesday of last week, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe. We copy the following telegraphic summary from the Boston Traveller:

Unsuccessful attempt at Revolution at Paris!

Paris, May 15.—By Electric Telegraph.—The people forcibly entered the National Assembly. M. Hubert rose and proclaimed in the name of the people the *dissolution of the Assembly*. Paris is in confusion. Blanqui, Barbes, Courtais and Raspail are arrested. Great disorder prevails in Paris, in consequence of the invasion of the National Assembly by the populace and the expulsion of the members.

Monday evening, 5 *o'clock, P. M.*—This being the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question, a procession, headed by the leaders of the Clubs, went to the National Assembly to present a petition. There was very few troops on guard, and the crowd forced their way into the hall of the Assembly, and after a scene of great confusion expelled the members. Hubert, in the name of the people, declared the Assembly dissolved.

The rappel has been beaten, and the National Guard are now collecting on all sides, crying "*Vive l'Assemblee Nationale.*" It is said that Louis Blanc and a party of the leaders of the Clubs have gone to the Hotel de Ville, to propose a new government.

6 *o'clock.*—It is said that a Committee of Public Safety has been proclaimed, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert and other members of Clubs. The Executive Government is now sitting, and it is said will call the National Assembly together this evening.

6 1-2 *o'clock.*—Paris is in a state of the greatest confusion. The National Guards and Guard Mobile are all called out, and many of them are crying out *Vive l'Assemblee Nationale*; but the greater portion of them are not to be depended on. It is said that the revolutionists have gone to the Hotel de Ville, and are attempting to establish a Committee of Public Safety. On the other hand, it is announced that the Executive Government is in session, deliberating upon what is to be done.

It is generally believed that the National Assembly will be again convoked this evening. The Hall of the Assembly is now in possession of the National Guard. On the approach of the National Guard, the people made their escape at the doors and windows. It is not expected that the night will pass off without serious disorders.

7 *o'clock.*—The affair is at an end. At half past 5 the Clubists went to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim a Committee of Public Safety. The National Guards dispersed them, without effusion of blood. The principal leaders are arrested—Blanqui, Barbes, Hubert, and General Courtais, commandant of the National Guards, are amongst those arrested

The Assembly has just met again—the President Buchez has just taken the chair. Paris is tranquil.

Paris Bourse, Monday, May 15, 3 *o'clock.* The disturbed state of the capital prevented speculation to-day, and very little business was done. Shortly after 2 o'clock the rumor was spread that the National Assembly had been invaded by the populace, and the consequence was a sudden fall both in the rents and shares.

ENGLAND. Lord Ashburton died on the 14th inst.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Tuesday, May 16th, 2 P. M.—The weather has continued remarkably fine and forcing. Spring seeding is nearly completed in this district.

The dealers have supplied themselves sparingly with wheat; but at Friday's market several large parcels were taken for retail to the trade, and yesterday (Monday) some purchases were made for shipment to Ireland.

The principal business of the week has been in Indian Corn and Indian Corn Meal, of which extensive purchases have been made for Ireland. The former has gradually advanced 1s. per quarter, and the latter 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

Disturbances at Berlin.

Berlin, May 12.—The ministerial address and royal and somewhat harsh reply of the King, calling back the Prince of Prussia, has created great sensation. Placards cover the walls and trees, condemning this measure. The King, says one of them, has recalled the Prince of Prussia. The ministers are responsible for this act; let those who disapprove of this abstain from to-morrow's parade; the people are alone entitled to decide upon this matter.

Groups have been and are discussing this subject hotly and energetically, on the Linden, one party defending, the other condemning the measure; and there will be a strong muster and violent declamation at the Tzellen.

8 P. M.—An immense meeting is now going on at the Tzellen. The President of the Club Chapter declared the recall of the Prince of Prussia to be unlawful and against the will of the people. (Loud acclamation). He further proposed a deputation of the whole assembly, some 2 or 3000, to march to the minister Champhausen and demand the repeal of the King's order. The whole city is in a state of great excitement, and for the present, at least, the Prince of Prussia's return may be considered as hazardous for himself and the tranquility of this city.

Expulsion of Jesuits from Austria.

Vienna, May 8.—*Dissolution of the Society of Jesuits.*—An imperial order has confirmed this measure, which Von Pillarsdorff brought forward more than a week since.—Some opposition was made, but it availed nothing, and the Chiavari of the past week have convinced the majority of the absolute necessity of this step, and the Jesuits must now bid an eternal farewell to Austria.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS. The Cologne Gazette of the 14th, states that the intelligence received from Posen, of the capitulation of the Polish army under Mieroslawabi, is confirmed. General Pfuel has this day, May 8th, ordered General Wrangel not to consent to any armistice, except under the conditions which have already been made public.

Intelligence from the main corps, state that the arming of the peasantry is energetically aided by the nobles and clergy, and various bands of insurgents have stationed themselves along the roads, rendering them wholly insecure while the road from Breslau to Tchrion is impassable. The Polish clergy exercise a most fatal influence upon the insurgents, by distributing warlike equipments among these misguided men, and instructing them in their duty to this country.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. Advices from the Russian Boundary of the 19th April, confirm the accounts of the equipment of the troops, as a precautionary measure. Paskewitsch has issued a proclamation at Warsaw, in which he threatens to reduce the city to ashes at the very first attempt at resistance. The people, however, are prepared for a holy war. The Pope is considered as at the head of the Latin Church against the Greek. The Latin Church is predominant in Poland.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—There has been a correspondence published this evening, between Capt. Bille, commander of the Hekla, Danish Frigate, and General Wrangle, in consequence of the former having protested against the Prussians having bombarded Middelfahrt, as contrary to humanity and the usages of war. Capt. Bille reminds the General that he should take a terrible revenge on the towns of the Prussian coast of the Baltic.

The Prussian General, in his answer, states that the Danes first bombarded Fredericia, which is in the occupation of the Prussians, and thereby burnt the houses and peacenble inhabitants; and he threatens, for every Prussian house set on fire by the Danish missiles in the Baltic, to burn a village in Jutland.

Kilding, May 8.—This morning the Danes bombarded Fredericia, from 24 armed vessels, for 6 or 7 hours, and set fire to the town in two places. The Prussian Artillery vigorously replied to the attack with 8 pieces of cannon, and sunk three boats with gunners on board.

SWEDEN.—*Stockholm, May 4th.*—An Army of 16,000 is to be assembled for the present at Schonin to consist of 3 brigades under the command of the Crown Prince and General Adjutants, Von Dahlstrom and Peyron with the rank of Major General.

The Daglight Allehœnden mentions 10 regiments which have already been ordered to Schonin, and two battalions of Guards are to set out for that place next week. Orders have been received to hasten the equipment of the fleet at Carisenna and Gothenburg, and the Prince set out for this place by land to-day. 4000 Norwegian troops are said to have been ordered to Schonin.

SPAIN. In Spain one of those sudden and sanguinary engagements, of which that country has been so frequently the theatre, has taken place at Madrid. On the 7th instant, about 600 of the Espanna Regiment left their barracks, and marching aloug the main streets from the north of the city, took possession of the Plaza. They were led by their sergeants. As they passed the Puertadelsol, the guard there fired upon them, and the alarm being given, General Narvaez, General Fulgosio, the Captain General of Madrid, and other military authorities, were speedily on the spot, and troops of Infantry soon arrived.

The houses opposite the spot where the insurgents were posted were taken possession of, the balconies manned, and the firing commenced; which lasted half an hour. The loss of life was considerable, but the insurgents did not yield until artillery had been brought into the square and fired amongst them.—During the scene the commandant of the insurgents having had a parley with General Cordova, returned to fetch the colors of the regiment, when his own soldiers shot him, and he fell pierced by a dozen bullets.

It appears that the insurgents expected to be joined by the people, but very few civilians interfered, not more that 36 having been seen to unite with the party of soldiers in the Plaza. Indeed it appears to have been an ill-considered and sudden movement, in which the parties were, as they alleged, deceived and betrayed.

Before the insurrection was quelled various partial conflicts took place in different parts of the city, and 20 dead bodies were afterwards found in one district alone. Gen. Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Maria Christina, was mortally wounded about 5 o'clock, as he was riding to the Plaza. He died shortly after and was succeeded by Pezuela, who instantly declared the city in a state of siege which begun by severe regulations and military executions. Thirteen persons, of whom 8 were civilians and 5 military prisoners, were immediately tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot, which was immediately carried into execution.

ITALY. A great mass of journals and correspondence have been received from Rome. The news that the Pope had agreed to declare war against Austria is not confirmed. In fact this is the subject of a violent struggle between the Pontiff in his capacity as a temporal Prince and his subjects.

The Pope, on the other hand, entertains conscientious scruples against levying war against Austria. His subjects, on the other hand, devotedly attached to his person as they are, and not unthankful for the part which he has taken in advancing liberal institutions, are nevertheless inflexibly determined that the Roman States shall not stand passively by, while all the other Italian Provinces and principalities are uniting in a noble effort to expel foreign rule from the Peninsula. In short they are resolved, one and all, to drive the Austrians beyond the Alps, and the utmost that will be conceded to the conscientious scruples of Pius IX., is permission to retain the nominal sovereignty of his states, while a laical ministry exercising the executive power independent of him, shall do that which his scruples forbid him from doing.

It appears from the letters we have received, that from the 1st to the 3d inst., Rome was without a government. The ministers had resigned, and others had not been appointed.

The manifestoes of the Pope, remonstrating against the war with Austria, were no sooner pasted on the walls, than they were indignantly torn down. The Civic Guards were placed in pickets at the Palace of the Cardinals, to protect them from popular indignation. The entire population assembled in clubs and sat in permanence. A deputation consisting of M. M. Flosentim, Mamiani, Sturbiri and Gen. Rigani were unanimously named to go to the Quirinal to inform the Pope of the ultimatum of the people, which involved the conditions: 1st. The ministry to be composed only of laity. 2d. The dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli. 3d. The dismissal of the Austrian Ambassador. 4th. That war should be proclaimed in the official Gazette.

The Ministers in reply to this demand supplicated the people to grant them two days to endeavor to accomplish these objects, promising that if they did not succeed, they would retire in a body. It was also decided that an envoy should be despatched to the army, to regularize the position of the troops and the volunteers. M. Farina was accordingly despatched on this mission.

IRELAND. The ferment in Ireland is by no means allayed and the opponents of Gov't are as virulent as ever in their denunciations of the authorities. On the 13th Mr. Mitchell, editor of the United Irishmen, was arrested in Dublin, and committed to Newgate Prison, for a daring article published in his paper of that day.

The article on which the complaint against Mitchell was founded, insisted upon the right of tenant; farmers to hold their land forever, without rent; advised the people to combine together for active and passive resistance; denounced the Queen as a foreign sovereign; drew a vivid picture of the contrast between the condition of the Irish farmer and the English policeman or landlord; impeached the divine right of Kings; asserted that the divine right is in the sovereign people alone; and declared that before harvest the sun should flash gloriously on a hundred thousand pikes.

The trial of W. S. O'Brien, M. P. for sedition, was concluded, and the Jury after being absent 24 hours were discharged, without an agreement.

Mr. Meagher's trial was commenced, but the foreman had announced in Court that there was no probability that the Jury would agree.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Friday last, bringing three days later intelligence than that brought by the United States. The follwing summary of the news we take from the Boston Daily Bee.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

The Chartist Assembly sat for the last time in London on Saturday. At the conclusion of the sitting the Assembly was formally dissolved. It has been stated that the constituencies had ceased to send supplies.

Rome was tranquil, but the Pope's temporal power continues suspended.

It is feared that the war between Denmark and Prussia will be prostrated, as Sweden has been collecting her forces to aid the former country.

At the last accounts from Spain, perfect order and tranquility prevailed.

FRANCE. The steamer United States at New York, brought the news from Paris, to the 15th inst., up to the hour of 6 1-2 o'clock, when quiet was so much restored, that the Assembly had convened and the President had taken the chair. In the synopsis which we give below we take up the news from that hour and bring down to Thursday, the 18th, the latest date from Paris.

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had in the first instance escaped, all Paris presented masses of national guards, moving in columns of thousands to the great points of the city, the people and the women, the best dressed ladies even, cheering them as they passed.

Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening. By midnight all was quiet.

Paris was throughout the night of the 15th inst. pretty tranquil. 80,000 national guards had passed the night under arms, or in patrolling, but no incident that could be characterized as violent occurred after nightfall.

A vast number of prisoners have been taken, among whom are Sobrier, Rapail, Cabet, Albert (ouvrier,) lately member of the Provisional Government, Toutin, Saisset, Lemaitre, Boquet, Thore, Barbes, Hubert, Courtais, and Blanqui. The national guard seized upon General Courtais, stripped his epaulettes off his shoulders, and carried them as trophies before them.

M. Caussidiere, the prefect of the police, is implicated in the affair, and has been dismissed.

Seventy-five of the body guard kept by the clubbist Sobrier, in the house of the Rue de Rivoli, were arrested.

The persons who were in the room with Barbes were also arrested, and conducted to prison. These arrests are said to amount to at least sixty. On many persons were found pistols and daggers, and on some letters from the chiefs of the plot.

The first legion of the national guard, which is the most aristocratic in Paris, was the most ardent in favor of the National Assembly.

The prisoners were sent at five o'clock, on the 16th inst, to Vincennes, in diligences, to the number of about fifty; national guards were on the top and in the interior of the vehicles.

The prisoners are now all strongly guarded in the dungeons of Vincennes, and any attempt to relieve them would be useless.

Altogether, the movement was a most violent attempt to usurp the Government of France. A correspondent writing from Paris on the 16th ult says:—It appears that the Government has ascertained that the invasion of the Assembly yesterday was a regular organised conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, probably at other places. A telegrapic despatch was sent off last night to the authorities at Lyons, to inform them of their danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection in Paris.

Our advices from Paris of Thursday evening state that the city had been perfectly tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200 up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence, had been liberated. General Cavagnac has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Frouve Chanvel, Prefect of Police.

The National Assembly has decreed that all armed meetings be forbidden, and that whoever shall be found in a meeting bearing arms ostensibly or secretly shall be punished with an imprisonment of three months to two years.

IRELAND. From Ireland, we have news of the arrest of Mr. Mitchell, and his subsequent imprisonment; as, also, the result of the trials of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher, both of whom have been set at liberty, as the Juries in neither case could agree upon a verdict.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News says, it is stated that Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher will be tried a second time in the after-sittings of next term. This resolution has been arrived at in consequence of the very small minorities which procured the discharge of the juries in both cases.

GERMANY. Letters from Berne, of the 15th, say that the Grand Council refused to sanction the new constitution of the canton of Lucerne.

Letters from Hamburg, of the 16th inst. are not favorable. Prussian cavalry and infantry, under Gen. Wrangel, has advanced farther into Jutland. The Swedish Government seem earnest in the cause of Dnemark. A credit of 2,000,000 banco dollars has been unanimously agreed to by the committee towards the current expenses.

POLAND. *End of the Insurrection in Posen.* Cologne, May 13. The Polish insurgents in Posen, threatened as they were with utter annihilation by a vastly superior army in point of numbers and discipline, have laid down their weapons unconditionally, and themselves entirely at the mercy of their conquerors. The capitulation took place on the 8th inst, at Mielozyn, between Guesen and Wreschen, the Polish force at that time amounting to 13,000 men. According to the *Brestauer Zeitung*, the Poles had lost 7,500 men, in killed and wounded during the battle, near Miloslaw, on the 4th inst. The same journal states that during the contest at Zokalews, where the Poles defeated the Prussians, the former had some hundreds of their men burned to death in a sheepfold which the latter blocked up and set fire to.

A Coglogne Correspondent, writing on the 15th inst., says—The report that a revolt was on the point of breaking out in the citadel at Warsaw has been fully confirmed by a number of Poles who had arrived from that city on the Posen territory, under the impression that an imposing national (Polish) army had been formed in the Grand Ducny, and that army would soon invade the "kingdom" of Poland. The fugitive Poles (who have been assigned, provisionally, a domicile in Danzig) declare that the conspirators in the citadel, 200 in number (chiefly natives of Courland and Livonia) had undertaken to spike all the cannon, in order to prevent the bombardment of Warsaw, the inhabitants of which were to break out simultaneously in insurrection. The project was discovered two hours before the time appointed for its execution, and all the conspirators were immediately sent to the fortress of Modlin, where they were shot.

ITALY. The *Ventidue Marzo* of Milan, on the 13th, gives a letter from Venice of the 11th, announcing that an estafette arrived on that day brought the news of a serious encounter that had taken place near Comuda and Molinetto, between the Austrians on one side and the corps of Durando and Ferrari on the other. The Austrians lost 500 prisoners, 400 dead or wounded. Subsequently their main body, 5,000 strong, was blocked up in the vicinity, and it was expected they would lay down their arms. The *Venice Gazette* confirms the fact, and adds that the battle was fought in the immediate vicinity of Souzane, four miles from Seltre.

LOMBARDY. Letters from the Times correspondent at the head-quarters of Charles Albert, announce that a great battle had that day been fought in advance of and under the walls of Verona. Nearly the whole of the Piedmontese army had been engaged, perhaps as many as 30,000 men; while the Austrian force opposed did not number less than 20,000. The object of the King was to destroy the field works and entrenchments made within a few days to defend the several villages in front of Verona, from San Vito on the Upper Adige to San Lucia at some distance from Villa Franca.

The operation was successful; in every part the Austrians had been driven back, on the whole line their field works were all destroyed, and the Piedmontese army was close to the walls of Verona.

INSURRECTION IN GREECE. A letter from Athens, dated April 30th says—"The northern frontier of Greece has within the last week become the theatre of an armed invasion, which if not promptly and vigorously quelled, may have the most fatal effects. An amnesty has been granted to certain political prisoners, who took the opportunity of assembling their companions together, reinforced by several bands of brigands and some hundred Turks, and, passing into Greece, raised the standard of revolt. Their chiefs, Vallentza and Papacosta, occupy positions close to the town of Lamiar. The Government have sent troops to repel them, but the result is not yet known. The demands of the insurgents are change of Ministry, and the dissolution of Parliament."

The Bangor Whig says that the census of that city has been recently taken, and the following is the result: Males, 6530; Females, 6850; total, 13,380.

MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.		PROVISIONS.	
Pot,	4 @ 6	Pork, round hogs,	
BEANS,			7 50 @ 8 25
White,	1 00 @ 1 25	Clear salt do.	10 @ 11
Pea,	1 25 @ 1 50	Beef, ox,	5 50 @ 6 00
FLOUR,	6 25 @ 7 00	do. cow,	3 50 @ 4 50
GRAIN,		Butter,	16 @ 17
Corn,	67 @ 75	Lard.	9 @ 10
Oats,	43 @ 45	Cheese,	9 @ 10
Wheat,	1 10 @ 1 15	Mutton,	3 @ 4
Rye,	1 15 @ 1 25	Chickens,	9 @ 10
Barley,	70 @ 75	Geese,	6 @ 7
Peas, field,	1 00 @ 1 25	Eggs,	10 @ 11
HAY, loose,	7 50 @ 10 00	Apples, dried,	5 @ 6
SEED,		do. cooking,	00 @ 00
Clover,	9 @ 10	do. winter,	00 @ 1 25
Flax seed,	1 00 @ 1 00	Potatoes,	60 @ 80
H. Grass,	3 25 @ 3 50	MEAL,	
Red top,	75 @ 90	Indian,	@ 90
PLASTER PARIS,		Rye,	00 @ 1 25
Per ton,	0 00 @ 6 00	WOOL,	
LIME,		Fleece,	25 @ 30
Thomaston, new ins.		Pulled,	22 @ 26
	90 @ 90	Woolskins,	30 @ 50

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 1.

At Market, 150 Beef Cattle, 30 yokes Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 350 Sheep, and about 2800 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We make our quotations to conform to sales—extra $7,00 @ $7,50; first quality $6,75; second $6,25 @ $6,50; third $5,50 @ 5,75.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales at $80, $90, $95, and $100.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from $25 to $30 and $35.

SHEEP.—Sales of lots from $1,50 to $3,50.

SWINE.—At wholesale, 4¼ @ 5¼ ₱ lb.

BOSTON MARKET, June 5.

FLOUR.—Genesee, common brands, is quick at $6,35; Ohio and Michigan, $6,00 @ $6,12½, cash.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat corn at 54 @ 56c; white at 51 @ 52c. Northern oats, 50c.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 75 @ 80c; Screwed Hay, per cargo and ton, $12,50 @ $13,50; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

WOOL.—American full blood - - - - 37 @ 37½
¾ - - - - 33 @ 36
½ - - - - 28 @ 30
Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, ₱ lb - 42 @ 45
Smyrna, washed, - - - - - - 18 @ 21
unwashed, - - - - - - 10 @ 14
Buenos Ayres, - - - - - - 06 @ 15
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs' - 30 @ 33
No. 1, Lambs' - - - - 27 @ 29
No. 2, - - - - 20 @ 25
No. 3, - - - - 09 @ 12

☞ *A Blessing to Mothers and their Children.*—Such may *Sherman's Worm Lozenges* be truly called, for they have saved thousands of children from an untimely grave and caused the mother's heart to leap for joy, when she had given up all hope for the recovery of her offspring.—And when it is remembered that worms destroy thousands of children annually, and the cause is never suspected; and when it is known that these Lozenges are a sure and certain specific, destroying them and invariably bringing them away, surely the heart of every parent will be filled with joy at the announcement of such a blessing. And not only are the Dr's preparations for worms good, but his *Cough Lozenges* have succeeded in removing and curing the most inveterate cases of cough, and even consumption, when hope had taken flight, and despair was pictured on the countenances of friends around. We are acquainted with numerous cases of wonderful cures performed, and would refer the inquirer to Dr. Sherman's pamphlet of cures. The *Camphor Lozenges* cure headache in five minutes, and relieve all palpitations, nervous complaints and cramps; and the *Poor Man's Plaster* is without doubt the very best strengthening plaster in the world. We would recommend all who are afflicted, to try the Dr's preparations, knowing that they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

Sold in *Augusta* by J. E. LADD; *Hallowell*, H. J. Selden; *Gardiner*, A. T. Perkins; *Winthrop*, Stanley & Prince, and by one agent in every Town in New England. 1y29

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!

Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, have the *written signature* of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine, for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water Street, only agent for Augusta; E. K. Butler, Hallowell; E. S. Loomis, Hallowell ✕ Rowley, Gardiner; T. Perkins, Gardiner; Parker & Philips, Waterville; W. H. Hatch, West Waterville; James Wright, Vienna; Marston & Tilton, Mt. Vernon; Thos. Frye, Vassalboro'; Z. Butterfield, E. Vassalboro'; Howland & Robinson, North Vassalboro'; R. Ayer, North Vassalboro'; Hind & Lunt, Sebastcook; Dudley Sinclair, Clinton; Stillman Chalmers, Albion; O. W. Washburn & Co., China; A. H. Abbot, South China; C. & G. W. Stevens, Pittston; L. S. Clark, East Pittston; P. F. & J. A. Sanborn, East Readfield; J. B. Fillebrown, Readfield; Dudley Moody, West Readfield; A. Gilmore, Wayne; W. Small, Wales; and wholesale at the New England Branch Office, 198, Tremont Street, Boston. e3w

☞ *Beware of Travelling Impostors.*

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower:
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In New Portland, by Rev. Mr. Winslow, Mr. JOSEPHUS STEVENS of Winthrop, to Miss A. F. CLARK.

We were so surprised with the news and so cheered by the bountiful share of the wedding loaf, that we "burst into song."

Like a butterfly, long o'er the garden of life
He flitted, and sipped of the flowers in his way,
With pleasure so full, with rapture so rife,
He loitered and lingered *till late in the day.*
Growing tired of the pastime he settled him down,
But a fair one espying him resting alone,
With a network of love she quick had him bound,
And all unresisting soon made him her own.

In Turner, on the 18th ult., by Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. JOHN READ, civil engineer, of Winthrop, to Miss MARY A. BONNEY. [A generous slice of the bridal bread has been received, and we should be ungrateful if we did not express the hope that as our friend engineers his way through the world, his fountain of happiness may be surrounded with many a *Bonny Reed* to shelter and protect him and his gude wife in the evening of their days.]

In New Portland, by Rev. Mr. Winslow, Mr. HORATIO CLARK to Miss LUCINDA McLAUGHLIN of Anson.

In New Sharon, May 28, Mr. JOSEPHUS H. BRADFORD of Lynn, Mass., to Miss JOANNA H. McINTIRE.

At Fort Kent, Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS to Miss CYNTHIA M. MOODY.

In Minot, Mr. JOSIAH D. PULSIFER to Miss HELEN A. WOODBURY.

In Stetson, THOMAS ESTES to Mrs. SOPHRONIA STEVENS, both of Exeter.

In Etna, Mr. ABRAHAM TARR, JR., to Miss EMILY MORELY.

In Milo, Mr. S. W. FURBER of Hampden, to Miss LUCY A. METCALF.

In Strong, Mr. STEPHEN H. NICHOLAS of Carlisle, Mass., to Miss MARTHA H. CONY.

In Waterville, Mr. RICHARD RICE to Miss LUCRETIA A. TOZIER.

In Livermore, Mr. CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAIN, Senior Editor of the Bath Tribune, to Miss SUSAN G. WILSON.

In Solon, Mr. ASIEL COLEMAN to Miss MARY SPENCER, both of Skowhegan.

In Madison, Mr. MILO M. DANFORTH to Miss RHODA ANN HILTON of Starks.

In Newfield, Mr. ROBERT P. HERSOM to Miss EMILY BURBANK, both of Acton.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the unprodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, May 25th, SULLIVAN A. LEIGHTON, son of Ephraim Leighton, aged 10.

In Dover, SARAH H. BYRAM, wife of Major S. B. Byram, and daughter of Henry Carlton, Esq., of this town, aged 38.

In Waldoboro', May 19th, NANCY GRAY, wife of Thorel Gray, aged 23.

In Burnham, JAMES MONROE HANES, aged 22.

In China, HANNAH HALL, relict of Dr. John Hall, aged 66.

In Buxton, Dr. DAVID BACON, aged 74.

In Hallowell, HARRIET M. RICHARDSON, wife of Dr. M. C. Richardson, aged 29; HENRIETTA SOMES, aged 14.

In Gardiner, SAMUEL CLAY, aged 57.

In Boothbay, HARRIET N. M'COBB, wife of Arthur M'Cobb, aged 31.

In Minot, JOHN WOODWARD, aged 24.

In Norway, JONA. G. TOWN, aged 26.

In Buckfield, JASIAL SMITH, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 85.

In Carthage, SIMEON NOYES, aged 24.

In Waterville, JANE B. ANDERSON, wife of Martin Anderson, Esq., aged 61.

In Limington, WM. ANDERSON, aged 30.

In Camden, Capt. PHILLIP DRINKWATER, aged 46.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

June 1, Schr. Lucy and Abigail, Rollins, Portland.
William Henry, Rollin, New York.
3, Andrew Jackson, Pierce, Thomaston.
4, Odd Fellow, Beals, Boston.
Rochester, Center, do.
Brig Oriole, Robinson, do.
5, Schr. Waterville, Gove, do.
Henry Freeling, Davis, New York.
6, Noble, Preble, Boothbay.
Sloop Clarissa, Knight, Thomaston.

SAILED.

June 1, Schr. Consul. Beck, Boston.
2, William Henry, Rollins, Thomaston.
Harriet Ann, Heath, Boston.
6, Rochester, Center, do.

EAST BOSTON FLOUR.—20 bbls. "Shawmut Mills" Extra, warranted equal to or better than any Flour ever offered in this market—for sale by
May 25. JOHN McARTHUR, *No.* 1 *Market Sqr.*

SPRING TOOTH HORSE HAY RAKES, for sale by
JOHN MEANS & SON,
June, 1848. 2m23 *No.* 3, *Market Square.*

Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish the above Rakes, with 22 or 24 Teeth, made in the most substantial manner with Improved Shafts, at such prices that no Farmer can afford to be without one.
JOHN MEANS & SON, *No.* 3, *Market Square.*
June, 1848. 2m23

SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Cast Iron and Copper Pumps, Crow Bars, Vices, Axles, Springs &c. &c., just received and for sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

CABOOSE STOVES.—For sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO., Caboose Stoves, of different sizes, as low as can be bought on the Kennebec. May 31, 1848.

SHEATHING PAPER.—A good supply of Sheathing Paper on hand and for sale by EDW'D FENNO.

THE PEASANT AND HIS LANDLORD, by the Baroness Knorving, translated by Mary Howitt, complete in two parts, price 50c; for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

BURDICK'S Improved Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Also, the POOR HAN'S PLASTER, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

And Grain Growers.

L. & E. WHITMAN have the pleasure to announce to Farmers and Grain Growers, that they continue to manufacture their WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER, with many *Important Improvements.* These Horse Powers have been tested during the past ten years, and found, in every instance, to answer the expectations of all who have used them. The long experience they have had in manufacturing these useful Labor Saving Machines, enables them to furnish a neat, efficient, and durable Double Horse Power and Separator, made of the best materials and thoroughly put together, the combined weight of which shall not exceed 2100 lbs., and which can be transported easily from place to place, as occasion may require. Innumerable testimonials of the excellency of their Horse Power and Separator, might be given. The following extract from the report on Agricultural Machinery exhibited at the National Fair, at Washington, D. C., we think will be sufficient.

"The few remarks we shall have to make about Threshing Machines and their appendages, are just in season. We consider no principle yet discovered for the application of Horse Power, superior to that adopted in Whitman's "Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power," and no combination of Agricultural Machinery equal to his Horse Power and Thrashing with Straw Carrier and Fan Mill attached, for economy of both manual and equine labor, and for expedition. We speak experimentally and advisedly."

All who wish to be furnished with Horse Powers and Separators, or either of them separately, can be accommodated by applying at their Manufactory, in Winthrop Village, Kennebec county, Maine. Thrashing Machines, detached, will also be supplied if desired.

Whitman's Improved Premium Corn Shellers

Are also Manufactured at the same place. This valuable implement has become quite a favorite with Corn Growers, on account of the ease and despatch with which it separates the Corn from the Cob.

Please call and examine the several Improvements we are making and if ready to purchase, we have no doubt we can furnish you a good bargain, a good Machine, and good satisfaction. L. & E. WHITMAN.
23 Winthrop, 1848.

THE LITTLE WIFE, a record of matrimonial life, by Mrs. Grey; price 25c; for sale by ED. FENNO.

BURDICK'S Instantaneous cure for the Tooth Ache, for sale by 23 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES.—An assortment of Agricultural Furnaces, from 15 to 45 gallons, just received and for sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

TEN Smart, Industrious YOUNG MEN, residents of the State of Maine, who can give good references. None others need apply. For particulars, apply personally or by letter post paid, to the undersigned, at the Kennebec House, Augusta, on the 17th, 19th, and 20th of June.
*23 K. H. KINNE.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Peasant and his Landlord, by Baroness Knorving; translated by Mary Howitt, complete in two parts; price, 50c; for sale by
June 5. 23 ALONZO GAUBERT.

CROCHET SAMPLERS—Books containing over fifty beautiful Crochet Samples, for sale or to let by
June 5. 23 ALONZO GAUBERT.

SUPERIOR LEMON and MEAD SYRUPS, for sale by the gallon, dozen, or single bottle, by
23 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

RICHARD SMITH, Administrator on the estate of DANIEL B. FARNHAM, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 2d Monday of July next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 23

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of SETH PITTS, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES P. PHILBROOK.
June 5, 1848. 23

To the Honorable D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of CATHERINE F. MOULTON, Guardian of Mary S Moulton, of Wayne, in the county of Kennebec, minor, respectfully shews that the said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Wayne, and described as follows: the Maxim farm, so called, containing about 50 acres of land, being lot No. 167. Also, a piece of land in said Wayne, of about one and one fourth of an acre, being the part of the homestead farm of the late Sumner C. Moulton, which was not set off to the widow of said deceased—the said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor, and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. She therefore prays your honor that she may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law, to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.
CATHERINE F. MOULTON.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of May,* 1848.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of June next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 22

To the Hon D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of ARNOLD PALMER, Administrator on the estate of JOHN PHILLIPS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred dollars. That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.
ARNOLD PALMER.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Aug

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

The Muse.

THE MENAGERIE.

BY J. HONEYWELL.

Did you ever! No, I never!
Mercy on us what a smell;
Don't be frightened, Johnny, dear,
Gracious! how the jackals yell!
Mother, tell me, what's the man
Doing with that pole of his?
Bless your little precious heart,
He's stirring up the beasteses!

Children! don't you go so near,
Hevings! there's the Afric cowses;
What's the matter with the child?
Why, the monkey's tore his trowses!
Here's the monstrous elephant;
I'm all a tremble at the sight;
See his monstrous tooth-pick, boys!
Wonder if he's fastened tight!

There's the lion!—see his tail!
How he drags it on the floor;
'Sakes alive! I'm awful scared
To hear the horrid creatures roar!
Here's the monkeys in their cage,
Wide awake you are to see 'em;
Funny, ain't it? How would you
Like to have a tail and be 'em!

Johnny, darling, that's the bear
That tore the naughty boys to pieces;
Horned cattle!—only hear
How the dreadful camel wheezes!
That's the tall giraffe, my boy,
Who stoops to hear the morning lark!
'Twas him who waded Noah's flood,
And scorned the refuge of the ark.

Here's a crane—the awkward bird!
Strong his neck is as a whaler's,
And his bill is full as long
As ever met one from a tailor's.
Look!—just see the zebra there,
Standing safe behind the bars;
Goodness me! how like a flag,
All except the corner stars.

There's the bell! the birds and beasts
Now are going to be fed;
So my little darlings, come,
It's time for you to be abed.
"Mother, 'tisn't nine o'clock!
You said we needn't go before:
Let us stay a little while—
Want to see the monkeys more!"

Cries the show-man, "Turn 'em out!
Dim the lights—there, that will do;
Come again to-morrow, boys,
Bring your little sisters, too."
Exit mother, half distraught,
Exit father, muttering "bore!"
Exit children, blubbering still,
"Want to see the monkeys more!"

The Story-Teller.

[From Noah's Messenger.]

BURNING OF THE WILLOWS.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY H. A. BUCKINGHAM.

"This must be the house: the junction of two roads, and a brook in front, the banks covered with willows. This place meets the description exactly. Order the men to dismount, with the exception of a couple of patrols on each road."

The speaker was dressed in the blue and scarlet uniform of the British light horse, a corps that was formed after the landing of the English troops in New Jersey, as soon as horses could be obtained to mount the men. He was an officer of some rank evidently, and his carriage and demeanor were both haughty and aristocratic in the higest degree. Why not?—he was the eldest son of a British earl.

"The house appears to be deserted, Col. Harcourt," said his junior officer, as he dismounted.

"We will see. This way, half a dozen of you," he said to his men. "Try the door yonder. If it is fastened, break it open, and report if any one is inside. If there should be, and they attempt to escape, shoot them down, but give them warning to surrender."

The men advanced to the door, which they found to be fastened; and after demanding admission, to which they received no answer, they proceeded to break it open, which delayed them some time, for the door was a strong oaken one. This done, they entered.

"Do you know the man by sight, lieutenant?" asked Col. Harcourt, while the men were busily ransacking the house.

"No, sir; but there is a fellow I picked up on the road, now in the rear, that knows him well. He does not appear to owe him much favor."

"Order him to the front."

The countryman had not a very prepossessing countenance. There was a bold surliness and cruel expression of features extremely displeasing.

"What is your name?" said Col. Harcourt, in his quick military manner.

"John Claasen."

"Do you know Peter Van Dyke?"

"Very well."

"Is that his dwelling?"

"Yes—though since his mother's death and his sister's getting married, it is hard to say where he keeps himself."

"Does he not bear the name of being a great rebel, and a dangerous man to those who favor the king in this neighborhood?"

"Yes, from the Passaic to the Hackensack, and thirty miles around. If I'd had my way, he'd been hung long ago and his house burned over his head. He is the leader of every rebel gang from the army, and points out the honest farmers' homes who stand by their king, whose barns they plunder, and carry away the grain and cattle."

"Why, you tell a bitter tale about him. Has he ever injured you?"

"Injured me? He, and a parcel of robbers like himself, came one afternoon to burn my house and hang me before the door, which they would have done, but for the arrival of a number of friendly neighbors well armed, when they went off in double quick time."

"Does he not venture into New York sometimes in disguise?" inquired the colonel.

"I've heard so. He was slippery from a boy up, and can disguise himself any way. He's a precious scamp, and you'll do a favor to this part of Jersey if you hang him as soon as you catch him."

This conversation had been held near a stone wall, on the other side of which was an old garden; but the troubles of the times had left it uncultivated, and the gooseberry and currant bushes had grown up rank and untrimmed, and the briers stretched over the walls, covering the ground from sight.

Under this cover, and within ten feet of the colonel and Claasen, lay crouched the very man they were talking of. He had barely time to escape from the house and conceal himself upon the approach of the British horsemen, whom he did not then suspect to be within ten miles of him.

Twice or thrice, on hearing the base lies of Claasen, he was on the point of rising and confronting him; but a little reflection was left, and he thought that was not the occasion to place his life in jeopardy, which he certainly would do, since the party of troops had come out expressly to take him.

"Do you know with any certainty, Claasen, how long since Van Dyke has been seen in the neighborhood?"

"I heard that he was seen last night two miles from this, in a bye-path through the woods, coming in the direction of his house."

"That is the information I received, and I am determined to capture him, sooner or later. If you can point out his whereabouts, or arrest him yourself, you shall have a reward of fifty guineas."

Claasen was as avaricious and fond of money as he was wicked. Fifty guineas was a large sum indeed, particularly in those days, when gold was rarely seen.

"I will catch him, colonel, before he is three days older. I know one of his haunts."

"Why not lead us there then?"

"It would be of no use this time of day. Besides, he may not be there for a day or two, and I shall have to be cautious in looking out for him."

"Well, secure him, and the fifty guineas shall be yours."

Several of the soldiers now came from the house, and stated that they had searched it from top to bottom, but could find no one, although from appearances some person had been there recently. The colonel, followed by Claasen, passed on to the house, while the fugitive lay quietly in his concealment.

It was a plain frame house of middling size, built partly of stone in the old Duch style, and very comfortable within. There was but little furniture—a few tables, chairs, and cooking utensils. The better part, Claasen said, had been taken away on the occasion of Van Dyke's sister's marriage, a year before, as her part.

"Here is a great-coat, sir," said one of the soldiers, "that we found on the floor of the kitchen near the back door. It must have been dopped in a hurry."

"Feel if there are any papers in the pockets," said Col. Harcourt.

"Yes, sir, here is a bundle of 'em."

The colonel took the package, looked at the superscription, broke the seal, and going to the window commenced reading them to himself, with a countenance of surprise.

"So, so—here is a list of our troops, and their numbers in and around the city. 'At Powle's Hook, three hundred and fifty.' 'At Elizabethtown and Newark, one thousand.' 'General Clinton leaves soon for Charleston with five thousand.' Why, these documents are indeed of importance. Who can play the spy so thoroughly in our camp? This Van Dyke is a most dangerous character to be abroad. Men," he said aloud, "and you, Claasen, search every hole, and see if any more papers can be found."

Nothing could give Claasen greater delight than this order. Curiosity and other reasons had long urged him to enter the house during Van Dyke's absence for this very purpose; but the dread that Van Dyke might return while he was thus engaged had heretofore prevented him undertaking it. He was now armed with proper authority, and protected.

What he found or discovered he did not report to Colonel Harcourt, but made the same reply as the soldiers, that nothing more of importance could be found.

"Very well; we will now leave the place and return to quarters at Powle's Hook. Hodgeson, place some dry wood in the middle of this room, and when I give the word, apply the match."

"What! Are you going to burn the 'Willows,' colonel?" said Claasen, his face gleaming with satisfaction.

"Yes, I will burn down the nest of this rebel carrion bird. It is well he is not within my reach—he should swing for it. One such fellow, with his secret spying and finding out, is of more injury to us than a regiment of rebels in an open field."

Little did the British commander imagine that the young man was then almost within sound of his voice.

"To horse, men, all except Hodgeson." By this time, with Claasen, the colonel had approached within the hearing of Van Dyke, where he halted with his troopers.

"Now, Hodgeson, apply the match, mount and fall in."

It was with anguish Van Dyke heard this order from his hiding-place. The "Willows," as the farm-house was called, had been the birth-place of his ancestors, as it was his own, and there he had passed all his life. But what could he do? Nothing.

Presently a thick black smoke arose and burst from each door and window. This was followed by a brilliant flame that shot far into the sky, and the crackling of the well seasoned timbers, dry with a century of preparation, could be heard at a great distance.

"There will be one rebel shelter less to-night. It is a pity they were not all burned down; then the king would have more friends this side of the water. These rebels are like dogs, a good whipping makes them better natured. The house is nearly consumed, for the embers are beginning to fly before the evening breeze. By files, to the right face, trot!" and the horsemen wheeled into the road.

"Fifty guineas you say, colonel, if I take Van Dyke?" asked Claasen again.

"Yes, fifty guineas."

"Then I will leave you here, and keep a watch around. He may return here before a great while. Where shall you halt?"

"At the 'Oaks,' five miles off, and stop for an hour or two for the forage party. If anything should occur within that time, you know where to find me." The officer and troop rode away.

Claasen lingered around, and gradually approached the building, which was, with the exception of the brick walls, a heap of ruins.

"So, John Claasen, you have glutted your vengeance upon me, and this is your work, viper wretch!"

Claasen turned and beheld within six feet of him Van Dyke, leaning on a musket.

"No, no, Peter," the wretch muttered, trembling as he spoke, "it was the British officer. You know I wouldn't injure you."

"Speak not another word, liar, or I shall forget myself and blow your brains out. I heard all. You are to have fifty guineas for apprehending *me*. *I* am everything that is bad. *I* came to burn your house down, but fled when your friends approached! Wretch, I saved your dwelling and your worthless carcass, and these ruins are my reward."

"Peter, dear Peter!"

"Scoundrel, do not apply that word 'dear' to me. It sounds worse than the hiss of a snake. Listen, John Claasen: the chief reason of your animosity to me is because Kate Wessells preferred my hand to yours. Thank God! she and her father are both safe from your persecution, for they are now within the American lines. Now hear me: I spare you this time, for you are unarmed; but when next we meet, be it in town or village, forest or road, at wedding or funeral, it is your life or mine. Go!"

Claasen waited for no second bidding, but disappeared in the direction taken by the soldiers in double quick time, his hair standing on end—for, like all other rogues, he was as cowardly as he was bad.

Van Dyke paused a moment, and thus pondered in his own mind—"That scoundrel will bring some of those horsemen back, for he will imagine that I may linger two or three hours around this old place. Yes, yes, I will after some twenty of our lads and prepare an ambush for them. Fifty guineas will draw Claasen any where, coward as he is, especially when backed by the red-coats."

It was not long before Van Dyke returned with his party, whom he gathered by a signal; and as night had fallen, they took their station amid the willows by the banks of the brook, where they could remain unperceived. For the space of an hour all was still, when the distant tramp of horses was heard on the road.

"Here they come," said Van Dyke. "Each choose his man, but leave Claasen to me: you will know him by the cap he wears. I will give the word when to fire."

In a short time the party of horsemen rode up by the Willows, and true enough they were red-coats, headed by a lieutenant, with Claasen.

"Fire!" shouted Van Dyke.

So sudden and deadly was the aim, that not more than half a dozen remained in their saddles, and they wheeled and their horses fled as quick as possible. Van Dyke had intentionally aimed at the horse of Claasen, and he fell with his rider. To secure Claasen was the work of a moment.

"Now, lads, bring out the rope and throw it over that willow branch. We have alarmed the enemy, and they will be down upon us."

"Mercy! mercy!" cried Claasen.

All in vain. The noose was slipped over his head, they strung him up, and there he was left a corpse. The burning of the "Willows" had been avenged.

[From the Ladies' Dollar Newspaper.]

THE BLUE KNIGHT.

CHAPTER I.—AN ARRIVAL.

On the summit of the loftiest tower of the castle of Altenburg gaily flaunted in the evening breeze the flag of the redoubtable and right valiant Baron Ulric. His only daughter, the incomparably beautiful Elvina, was the sole object of his love and fear; for her filial tenderness was the cause of the first, her wit and beauty of the latter; for, as the fairest flowers attract the bees, and the dazzling flame the moth, so did he dread lest some adventurous and unworthy knight might be attracted by the charms, and win the affections of his child.

The Baroness of his early love had long since yielded to the arms of Death, and the barrenness of his domains was alone left for his enjoyment. Secluded from the world, the Baron trusted that his daughter would remain unscathed by the random arrows of love, until he could select some stalwart knight of love and valor on whom he should be proud to bestow her hand.

Compelled to take the field to repel the invasion of an enemy of one of his distant allies he left the castle of Altenburg in the care and custody of his warder, and two or three vassals.

The moon had just risen, and the inmates of the castle had retired for the night, when a Knight, attended by his faithful esquire, approached the borders of the castle-moat.

"Seest thou that moat?" inquired the Knight.

"Ay, truly, your worship," replied the esquire; "for do not the wise ones say that we sooner see the *mote* in our neighbor's eye than the beam in our own?"

"We must crave a lodging there, Grummel," continued the Knight; "blow me yonder horn."

"With what breath I have," said Grummel, "for I'm blown myself, as well as the steeds, with our long journey."

The horn was sounded, and the warder appeared at the wicket.

"In the name of St. Grimbald," cried Grummel, "give shelter to the valiant Knight! Sir Wilhelm of Dusseldorf, and his trusty esquire."

"The Baron of Altenburg is abroad," said the warder, in an excusatory tone.

"And so are we," replied Grummel, "for we have lost our way."

"Tarry awhile," answered the warder, after a moment's consideration, and, closing the wicket, departed.

"A discourteous knave!" grumbled Grummel, "keeping us here like a couple of dogs."

"How, sirrah?"

"Why did he not bid us tarry here? and therefore are we not in better condition than a couple of *tarriers*?"

"We cannot bite, and therefore bark not," answered the Knight.

The warder again made his appearance, the draw-bridge was lowered, and the Knight and his esquire crossed the moat.

"The lady Elvina welcomes the stranger Knight to her father's castle," said the warder, obligingly.

"I kiss her hand," replied the Knight, "and thank her for her courtesy."

Anon they were ushered into a spacious hall; and, while they unarmed, the board was spread with substantial fare for their refection.

"I am anxious to pay my respects to the lady," said the Knight.

"And I to the *fare*," replied Grummel, vigorously attacking a boar's head.

"She is not visible, Sir Knight," said the warder.

"Then it is impossible that we can see her," said Grummel, falling to. "She is doubtless a morning star, your worship."

"What then?"

"Why, then, your worship, the *Knight* cannot expect her presence."

CHAPTER II.—AN ENGAGEMENT, BOTH IN LOVE, AND WAR.

At an early hour on the following morning, Grummel, having dressed his master in a superb blue velvet doublet suit, proceeded to the kitchen to dress his breakfast. Sir Wilhelm, meanwhile, descended to the castle garden, where he encountered the blushing Elvina.

After the due acknowledgment of her hospitality, the Knight, who was, of course, deeply enamored at the first glance by her transcendent charms, began to make a little love on his own account. The innocent Elvina listened with pleasure to the silver music of his sweet discourse and courtly compliments, for he had been to court, and now had come to court again. And in a few minutes, after the fashion of those romantic times, she surrendered the fortress of her affections.—She did not, indeed, "tell her love," but referred him to her father with such an expressive blush as gave him confidence. At this present juncture the old warder rushed into the garden and interrupted their placid felicity, by hurriedly informing them that a petty baron, with whom his lord was at feud, had just appeared before the castle with a force of one hundred and fifty strong, and demanded the immediate surrender, threatening to put the whole garrison to the sword if they resisted.

"Oh! Sir Knight," exclaimed he, "repay our hospitality by thy succor and counsel in this extremity. What's to be done?"

"Arm instantly, and let us defend the castle to the death," replied the brave Sir Wilhelm. "Lady, retire to thy chamber; put up thy prayer for our success, and Heaven and Sir Grimbald help us!"

Hastily quitting Elvina, he retired to arm. Grummel was still in the kitchen preparing his morning repast.

"Away with these rashers," exclaimed the esquire, on hearing the news, "there is a less savory *broil* preparing for us by the enemy. We are in a pickle, 'tis true; but small as we are, as the capsicums said to the cauliflower, they shall find us hot withal, and not at all to their palate."

"If they ford the moat, and scale the walls, we are lost," said one of the three vassals.

"Tut, man!" exclaimed Grummel, who was an old soldier, and knew all the resources of war, "fill the kettles presently with pitch, and hand me the ladle; and long ere they reach the parapet, I'll *pitch 'em over*."

"There's the horn again," cried the warder, "summoning us to surrender."

"What of that?" said Grummel, encouragingly; "we are not veal to be spoiled by their blowing. Pluck up thy courage, my boy, and lend me a bow; an' if I do not put a cloth yard shaft into the varlet, and pin him like a cock-chaffer to the gate, I'm a ninny."

While he kept talking in this strain, he armed himself and his master.

The "garrison" was soon in battle array.

Grummel now proceeded to his post with two of the vassals, and proved his skill and strength by executing his vaunt; for, at the identical moment the herald was about to blow another blast, he shot an arrow through his heart, and transfixed him to the spot.

"If all the rest run," said he, coolly, "there is no chance of that fellow, he is *post!* Nailed, by St. Grimbald! There is no succor for him, poor fellow! May all the rest of the wounded find *leeches* in the moat."

This exploit was the signal of assault, and a shower of arrows fell upon the castle.

"Let the porcupine shoot his quills at the boar!" said Grummel; "he is only throwing away his means of defence! Hand me that pebble," continued he, pointing to a stone of half a hundred weight. It was soon raised and hurled by one of their warlike machines into the thickest of their foes. "That has made an impression," cried he, "it is quite a smasher, there's half a dozen at least *stone* dead. Another little one," said he, "we shan't miss that though it should miss them. Besides it will be as well, as they have challenged us, to show them we have a *second*."

While Grummel was thus ably executing his part, the Blue Knight (for so was Sir Wilhelm called, from the favorite color of his armor and appurtenances) directed his little force with equal skill, dexterity, and advantage. The engagement now began to assume a more serious appearance; the enemy began to fill the moat, in order to proceed to the escalade. The little garrison was now concentrated. The boiling pitch and water were supplied by two of the vassals; and the besieging party had no sooner succeeded in raising a scaling ladder, and begun to mount, than they were saluted by a cataract-like discharge of scalding water.

"'Tis but a fair return," said Grummel, "as they keep us in suspense, that we should keep them in hot water. Down with it, my comrades, till they are done in their armor like lobsters in their shells! Another pebble! What! no more? Then up with the flags from the court yard, and break their ladder—they're the only *flags* we'll lower to them."

These new missiles were speedily provided, and did great execution; the ladder was dashed into fragments, and numbers of the assailants were precipitated headlong into the moat. The Blue Knight was unwearied in his exertions, and encouraged his little force by his daring example.

"Bravo!" exclaimed Grummel, "We have *wetted* the enemy's courage, and sharpened our own."

The discomfitted leader now retreated, and rallied together his remnant.

"By George!" exclaimed the 'squire, "they are forming a fresh assault. We have so far lost nothing, and yet, in the language of the lawyers, they may be said to have gained the 'action' for they have already got considerable 'damages.'"

"And see yonder!" cried the warder, extending his right arm, "there comes my liege lord. I recognize his banner. What a happy diversion!"

"Very diverting, indeed!" replied Grummel;—"mark how the scamps are making ready to scamper. The bow-men are like cross-bows prepared for a *bolt*."

The Baron Ulric von Altenburg now galloped to the scene of action with all his band. The besiegers were in an instant scattered over the plain, like a flight of affrighted sparrows in a corn field, when some adventurous cockney boldly takes the field to—waste his powder.

"Wheugh!" whistled the 'squire, "that fellow hath truly brought his pigs to a fine market! While the Baron is picking the lot, let us descend and clear away the *litter* he has left."

The warder lowered the drawbridge, and the Blue Knight sallied forth with the "garrison" to pick up the wounded which they had so dextrously picked off. The moat was so full that Grummel declared it was more like a folk moat than anything else. When they had got in the "living," which the 'squire declared was no "sinecure," the gentle Elvina, as she was wont in those days, humanely busied herself in dressing their wounds.

They then proceeded to draw the moat and drawed up many a *pike*.

The trumpets of the victorious Baron now sounded merrily, and they all rushed out to greet him. Ulric and the Blue Knight embraced with true chivalric ardor, and when the Baron learned from the blushing Elvina, the extent of his obligations to Sir Wilhelm, the expressions of his gratitude were unbounded.

CHAPTER III.—A REMARK.

"Fool that I was to leave my castle alone," said the Baron.

"And wise would the enemy have been if they had done so?" said Grummel.

CHAPTER IV.—A CLOUDY PROSPECT.

"I'm *bound* to serve you," said the Missal to the Monk, as he *clasped* it; and so said the bold Baron Altenburg when he encountered the Blue Knight on the morning following the affray. Grummel, like an independent man, was serving himself; for chine, chickens, and flowing flagons graced the baronial board in the most tempting profusion.

"Left wing forward!" exclaimed the 'squire dismembering a pullet; "right wing advance! chine support right wing! Fall in!" and at the word of command he commenced a vigorous assault. He then proceeded to demolish the "breast work," as he termed it, and finally completed his gastronomico-military evolutions by ordering the "left leg first," when the "right" followed as a matter of course.

Meanwhile the Blue Knight was doing the agreeable to the old Baron, and insiduously insinuating that he was an eligible match for any young lady who [in the advertisement phrase] "wanted a partner who could command, etc." The Baron was confused, and not knowing exactly what to reply, he endeavored to divert the attack by simply looking under the table, and ingeniously calling "puss, puss."

"What does he mean?" said the Blue Knight, looking bluer.

"He smells a rat to be sure," whispered the acute Grummel.

CHAPTER V.—COUNSEL.

When they retired, Grummel addressed his master in these words:

"I can tell which way the wind blows, your worship, as well as the weather cock. It's my mind the Baron wishes to deprive us of the Lady Elvina."

"*Us?*" repeated Sir Wilhelm.

"To be sure; when she's your wife, will she not be my mistress?" replied Grummel. "Now I'm resolved on the match, for thereby you'll get a better half, and I better quarters; two things no less agreeable than essential to our happiness."

"Why, the whole garrison are in favor of the alliance; therefore pop the question—demand her hand—and, if the old boy holds out—

"What then?"

"Why, then, filially kick him out! and take possession of the castle we have fairly won by force of arms."

"You forget he is Elvina's sire."

"Will she not get a more agreeable *sigher*—in the shape of a lover? But, lo! here comes the comely dame herself—I'll vanish."

And the sagacious 'squire walked off, leaving the lovers to their own sweet discourse.

CHAPTER VI.—A SUDDEN DECISION.

Although the Blue Knight and Elvina were elegantly *slender* in their personal proportions, the Baron declared in an abrupt and vulgar phrase that "they were *too thick*."

"Honored father," said Elvina, "it is impossible to conceal from your parental eyes that I entertain an affection for Sir Wilhelm, and I know that he returns it."

"So much the better!" replied the Baron; "for it would be dishonorable in him to keep your affections when he knows he cannot keep you."

"You mistake me, father," continued Elvina. "He has declared himself my suitor, and I have sworn——"

"Sworn!" exclaimed the Baron. "A young lady of your rank has no right to swear. It is indelicate."

"But he swore first."

"Then I'faith, you two sworn shall be forsworn," said the Baron. "Remember you are my daughter, and I am positive——"

"And I'm positive I'm your daughter," replied Elvina, "from the same feeling; for I have formed an unalterable resolution to become his."

The Baron looked at the gentle damsel for a moment as in surprise, and then suddenly burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.

"Give me a buss," cried he affectionately; "you are my own child—a chip of the old block!"

The affair was of course decided; the old Baron admitted his daughter's firmness; the Blue Knight loved her for her tenderness; and the gordion knot of matrimony was soon after tied in the chapel of the Castle of Altenburg. Beauty presented her hand to Valor as the palm of victory; and Grummel had the felicity of being at the marriage feast celebrated in honor of the nuptials of Elvina and the Blue Knight.

ANECDOTE OF CHANCELLOR KENT. The late Chancellor Kent was one of those men whose innate dignity enabled him to take in good part familiarities—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial music; and, hearing the drum of a recruiting party, who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beating a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burthen of the tune, when the man of war accosted him—

"You are fond of such music, then, my fine fellow!"

"Very!" was the reply.

"Well, then," said Sergeant Kite, "why not join us? Good quarters—good pay—large bounty; besides, our Captain is a glorious fellow. Why won't you, now? You can't do better."

"Well," said the Chancellor, "I have one pretty strong objection."

"What is it?" asked the sergeant.

"Why, just now, I happen to have a better trade."

"What trade is it?" said the inquisitor.

"I am Chancellor of the State of New York."

"Whew!" interjected the sergeant. "Strike up!—quick time!—forward, march!" Off tramped the military man, without looking behind him; leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure. [Home Journal.

VERDANCY. The grass is not greener in the spring time of the year than the ideas of some of our country friends whom we occasionally meet upon Main street, "looking for the lions." Coming from a region of country where the natural clouds are the only apparatus in general use for laying the dust, they do not see at a glance into the mysteries of artificial ones; and a watering machine is an incomprehensible wonder, as the following dialogue, which we overheard a day or two since, will show.

John.—I say, Bill—look a there now, what do you suppose that great tub is for, with a kiver to it, coming along up street on wheels, with two horses pulling, and a man to drive?

Bill.—Well, I don't know, but I guess it's the *city* wash-tub or some sich thing.

John.—No, I guess it's a fire ingin.

Meantime the machine drove by, when, turning to have one more look at the "critter" they observed the water streaming out from a thousand holes behind.

This was too much for Jonathan's ideas of fire ingins, and, acting upon the principle of doing as he would be done by, in all the verdancy of his guileless heart, he bawled out at the top of his lungs to the driver, "I say! hold on Mister! Your tub is busted behind, and all the water's leakin away!" [Christian Citizen.

TO THOSE WHO CULTIVATE LIBERTY.—John Smith, market gardener, Hammersmith, begs to inform the provisional committee, and its agents in Ireland and elsewhere, that he has on his ground a beautiful collection of young trees, well adapted for "liberty in all its branches," or any other plant. They are best fitted for an Irish soil, as they are just about to shoot. N. P. Plots laid out, and attended to by the week, month, or year. [Punch.

STOVES & HARD WARE.

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO. have just received large additions to their former stock of STOVES, HARDWARE, &c. They would respectfully invite the attention of all wanting STOVES, to their very extensive assortment of the latest and best Patterns that can be found on the Kennebec river—among which may be found the

TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE,

Which stands unrivaled by any other Stove now in the market. The many decided advantages it possesses over any other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it during the past year, and the numerous testimonials in its favor show beyond a doubt that it is the best Stove in use.

Also for sale—the Congress, Wager's, Pragon, Hathaway and Boston Air-Tight, Stanley's Rotary do., Express, New England, Yankee, Iron Witch, and Ransom Cooking Stoves.

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Augusta, November 3, 1847. 46

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CALDWELL & CO'S Cloth, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture all kinds of Garments, and are prepared to offer to the trade, as good an assortment of *Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods*, as was ever offered in this State. All our Garments are made under our own eye, and every article is warranted to give good satisfaction. In our Stock may be found

Black, Blue, Brown and Olive DRESS and FROCK COATS; Merino, Cassimere, Errinett, Croton, Tweed, Doeskin, Silk Coddington, Cashmerett and Cameleteen SACKS; Overalls and Frocks; Doeskin, Tweed, Satinet and Fancy PANTS; Green and Satinet JACKETS; Silk, Cordeil, Lisle and Kid GLOVES; Suspenders, Umbrellas, Dressing Gowns; Woolen, Cotton, and Worsted HOSE; VESTS; Red, Stripe, Calico and White SHIRTS; Bosoms, Collars, Neck Stocks, Fancy Cravats and Scarfs, Bl'k Silk and Pocket Handkerchiefs. Our assortment of *English, German, French and American* BROADCLOTHS, *Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Vestings, Thin Stuffs, Trimmings &c. &c.*, is as extensive as can be found at any other establishment. All the above articles were purchased at the lowest market prices, and will be sold accordingly. Purchasers of any kind of Garments or Cloths, are invited to give us a call. CALDWELL & CO.,

Corner of Bridge and Water Streets.

Augusta, May 9, 1848. is3w6w0a19

$2000 in American, English, and French Goods, at Boston Cost!!

HAVING PURCHASED, this Spring, on the Kennebec, a *well selected Stock of* DRY GOODS, (all of which were purchased at Boston within a year,) at such rates that I can afford to sell them as low as they could *now be purchased in Boston*, I would respectfully inform, not only my friends and the people in this and the adjacent towns, but the public generally, that I shall sell the Goods *as low*, and many of them lower than the Boston Cost.

Among the Goods, are Alpacs, Indians, Lyonese and Thibet Cloths; Cashmere, Oregon and Worsted Plaids; M. deLanes, Rept. Cashmeres; American, French and Scotch Ginghams; Furniture and Dress Prints; a large assortment of Worsted, Merino, Alpaca and Cotton Hosiery; Fine Bleached Sheetings, Bedtickings; BROADCLOTHS, of various kinds and colors; Fancy and Plain Doeskins, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets; Fine Printed and Str'p Sheetings; 5-4 Linen Damask, for Taverns and Boarding Houses; Cotton Damask; Scotch and Russia Diaper; also, BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Ready Made Clothing.

Have just received a lot of Gent's and Youths' SACK and FROCK COATS, PANTS and VESTS, which I think I can afford and shall sell as cheap as can be bought at "Oak Hall." SAMUEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, May, 1848. 6t20

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World!,

THIS Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2000 cases of Scrofula; 1500 cases of Liver Complaint; 2500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 8000 cases of Consumption, and thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: ulcers, erysipelas, saltrheum, pimples on the face, &c. together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than 5000 *Children the past season*, as it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, of the U. S. Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate.

RAHWAY, Jan. 3, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and I find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.—*Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir*:—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores—have taken some four bottles—it took them away, for which I feel under deep obligation.

Yours, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 196 *Wooster st.*

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures; and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE, *cor. of Grand and Lydius sts.*

Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, physicians o the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULLEN, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and Canadas.

J. E. LADD, Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN & CO., Hallowell, *wholesale and retail agents*; for sale also by J. H. Leon & Co., Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; A. T. Perkins, G. M. Atwood, Gardiner; A. H. Abbot, So. China; Thomas Frye, Vassalboro. 3t

PEACH WATER for sale by
18 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the Hair, for sale by
18 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

MONTAGUE'S INDIAN LUNG SYRUP.

A POSITIVE REMEDY for *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Disease of the Throat and Lungs, and Consumption* in all the varied forms under which it appears as the great destroyer of the human race.

This is truly an Indian medicine and probably the only real one in use amongst the white people, although there are so many in circulation called Indian medicines. It is free from all mineral substances of any kind and character, that everything used in its composition is of the vegetable kingdom.

Agents.—COFREN & BLATCHFORD, *Augusta*; THOMAS FRYE, *Vassalboro'*. 1y29

The Indian Dyspepsia Pills.

A SAFE and easy physic, and an invaluable remedy in all cases of *Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints*—cleansing the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, and restoring a healthy action to the system. For sale by
19 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.

Dr. Weld's Strengthening Plaster,

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY for Weakness in the Stomach, Side or Back, Rheumatic Affections, &c. For sale by 20 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—A beautiful style for sale, at No. 10 Arch Row, by ALONZO GAUBERT.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS, by J. P. Headley, rec'd and for sale by 21 ALONZO GAUBERT.

Ladies, look at this!

6 DOZ. SPOOLS PURSE TWIST, plain and variegated; 300 bunches Steel Beads; Purse and Bag Clasps of the latest styles, received and for sale less than Boston prices, by 21 ALONZO GAU